

Montello

LESLIE'S WEEKLY

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BABY'S FIRST CHRISTMAS.

THE LITTLE ONE INITIATED IN LIFE'S EARLY MORNING INTO THE DELIGHTS OF THE HOLIDAY SEASON.

Drawn by W. R. Leigh.

LESLIE'S WEEKLY

THE OLDEST ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY IN THE UNITED STATES

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Thursday, December 22, 1904

Improved Election Laws.

PENNSYLVANIA is seriously considering the subject of a new election law. It is well for it to do so. No other Eastern State has one that offers so many and so varied opportunities for unrighteous work. New York for many years endured an election law which was on the same level as that which Pennsylvania now has on its statute-books. For a great many years abortive efforts were made to secure in New York an enactment that would purify the ballot box and assure the right of suffrage only to those entitled to exercise it. Ultimately laws were passed which greatly improved the conditions in the Empire State. If its elections are not now absolutely pure and honest the claim can be made that they are approaching that ideal.

The New York law provides for personal registration in cities. This is an old provision, but its importance cannot be disputed. It has been effective in New York City, where the bulk of the fraudulent vote was always cast. In the registry books there are nineteen columns in which are entered particulars relating to each person who appears for registration. In this way details in regard to birthplace, period of residence in the State, county, and election district of each person are obtained. Record of domicile is made not only by a street and number, but also by the floor of the house on which each one lives. Information is also obtained as to whether the elector is a naturalized citizen or not. There is also a column in which notation may be made of an intention to obtain further information or to administer the oath of challenge on election day.

All New York cities of the first and second classes are required to print, at least six days before election, a complete list of all persons registered, with their places of residence. Applicants for registration may be challenged and required to answer, under oath, questions touching their right to register and vote. On the application of citizens a Supreme Court or a county judge may order names taken from or added to the registry lists.

Thus, searching examinations by the registering officers, sufficient particulars of registered persons to facilitate investigation, publication of the registry lists for the same purpose, challenges and questions under oath as well as the right of judicial appeal from the decisions of registry boards are provided. So, in New York State the registry law, which is obviously more important than the ballot law, is as perfect as human ingenuity has been able to make it. It does not wholly prevent false registration, but it does reduce this infamy to a minimum.

The New York ballot law has been objected to because it is so phrased that it deters from independent voting. The Massachusetts ballot law, on the other hand, makes it more easy to vote a split ticket than to vote for the candidates of a party. The latter is as weak in one direction as the New York law is in another. Possibly when Pennsylvania evolves its new election laws it will produce a better voting method than either New York or Massachusetts now follows.

Judges Make Poor Candidates.

ALTON B. PARKER and D. Cady Herrick belong to a profession which has furnished a long line of failures as aspirants to high political station. A few—a very few—jurists have reached such offices as Judge Herrick sought. Some, though not many, have gone to the Senate. None has attained the presidency. John McLean, Jackson's earliest appointee on the United States Supreme bench, was an active aspirant for the presidency for many years, and his name was presented in Whig, Know-nothing, and Republican conventions, but the prize always went to somebody else. Benjamin R. Curtis, of the same tribunal, had his name prominently coupled with the

presidential candidacy on account of his opposition to Taney in the Dred Scott case, but no convention would touch him. David Davis, when on the Supreme bench, was known to be a presidency seeker, and so was his colleague, Stephen J. Field. They, as well as Samuel F. Miller, of the same court, received votes in conventions, but their support was only sporadic. Chief Justice Chase's ill luck in striving to reach the White House is one of the tragedies of politics.

A predecessor of Judge Parker in the New York Court of Appeals, Sanford E. Church, had his name coupled with the presidential candidacy for more years than Parker did. In the convention of 1868, which was eventually stamped for Horatio Seymour, Judge Church was a big figure in the balloting at the outset, and in subsequent years up to his death his name was often conspicuously mentioned in the same connection, though vainly. In details, though not in results, Judge Parker had a different sort of a fortune. Doom struck him at the polls instead of in the convention. His experience, like that of McLean, Chase, and the others, points a moral which his profession should heed.

Destiny has a long-standing vendetta with the jurists who strive for presidential station. This is well. The judge who is an office-seeker sacrifices the temper essential in a judge. Between the bench and the higher fields of politics fate has wisely set up a barrier which cannot be crossed.

Good for St. Louis!

ST. LOUIS had a large task in getting up a world's fair which would surpass all its predecessors in magnitude, diversity, and general excellence, and accomplished it supremely well. With a much smaller population than Chicago's in 1893, and with a still smaller constituency within a radius of one hundred or two hundred miles to draw upon for frequent patronage, she got up an exposition which covered an area of 1,240 acres, as compared with 633 for Chicago, at a cost of \$50,000,000, exclusive of the expenditures of individual exhibitors, as against \$31,000,000 for the fair at the lake city. In variety and in general interest the St. Louis exposition also greatly exceeded that of its big rival at the head of Lake Michigan.

But the attendance at St. Louis (18,000,000) was far less than that at Chicago (27,000,000). This was due to two circumstances chiefly. St. Louis is farther than Chicago from the great populous centres of the country, and the novelty in international expositions has recently been lost. Seventeen years separated the Chicago fair from that at Philadelphia. Only eleven years stood between the Chicago and the St. Louis expositions. And in these eleven years there were several very creditable fairs, including those at Omaha and Buffalo, to say nothing of the Paris fair of 1900.

Financially the St. Louis fair was a failure. It paid back to the government the full extent of its loan. All the rest of its outside liabilities have been met. But the \$5,000,000 contributed by individual subscriptions and the \$5,000,000 furnished on municipal bonds, the former by St. Louis citizens and the latter by the city of St. Louis as a corporation, will probably not be returned, except, possibly, by a very small percentage. But the individuals and the city were aware of this possibility from the start, and they will not grumble at the outcome.

The fair has given the United States, and especially the West, the best possible sort of an advertisement. It has awakened all over the country an interest in United States history which could not otherwise be incited. The taste and ideals of the people have been advanced. Men have learned that there are other and better things in the world than mere money. A new spur has been furnished to American patriotism and public spirit. Every American has felt prouder of his country than he ever did before. Morally, socially, and aesthetically, the Louisiana Purchase Exposition has been a glorious success.

Young Men for Presidents.

FOR THE near future, at least, each of the great parties is likely to give the preference to young men for Presidents. Mr. Roosevelt's experience has settled this point. As in many other things, Mr. Roosevelt broke the record in youthfulness, being only forty-three years of age when he reached the presidency. On entering the White House Lincoln was fifty-two, Johnson fifty-seven, Grant forty-seven, Hayes fifty-four, Garfield forty-nine, Arthur fifty-one, Cleveland forty-eight, Harrison fifty-five, and McKinley fifty-three. This completes the list of Presidents since the beginning of the Republican ascendancy. In the early days of the government the average age of the Presidents was greater than it has been in the past forty years. On going to the head of the government Washington was fifty-seven, Adams sixty-two, Jefferson, Madison, and John Quincy Adams each fifty-eight, Monroe fifty-nine, Jackson sixty-two, Van Buren fifty-five, William Henry Harrison sixty-eight, Tyler fifty-one, Polk fifty, Taylor sixty-five, Fillmore fifty, Pierce forty-nine, and Buchanan sixty-six.

The first Harrison was the oldest of all the Presidents on attaining office, and he died a month after his inauguration. The next oldest was Buchanan. Possibly, had he been forty-six or fifty-six on attaining office, instead of sixty-six, he would have done more to uphold the government in the days between South Carolina's secession, in the latter part of December, 1860, and his own retirement, two and a half months

later, than he attempted. The next oldest, Taylor, died when a year and a third in office. Harrison and Taylor were the only Presidents who died natural deaths during their terms. Mr. Roosevelt was the youngest of the country's Presidents, and next to him, in this order, stood Grant, Cleveland, Garfield, and Pierce. Undoubtedly Roosevelt's youthfulness accounts for much of the vigor, the promptness, the initiative, the resourcefulness, and the dash of his administration. It accounts also for much of his personal popularity. These are days when young men have the call on the big prizes of politics.

The Plain Truth.

NEW YORK'S Legislature for 1905 will have an unwieldy Republican majority. There is danger in that fact. The conditions will call for careful guidance by skillful hands. For several years the Assembly has been presided over by Speaker Nixon. He will be re-elected, and will thus obtain the honor of serving in the speaker's chair for a longer consecutive period than any of his predecessors. Mr. Nixon deserves the honor. The speaker's task next year will be more difficult than it has been in many years. All know the temptations to which members of the Legislature are exposed. With Mr. Nixon as their friend, philosopher, and guide, the majority will not yield. It is well for the State and the Assembly that he is to be at the fore again.

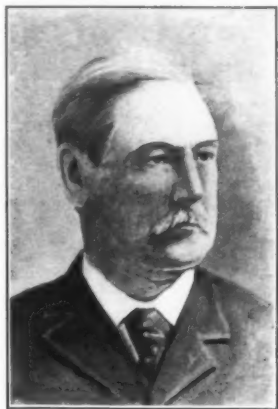
THE GOOD citizen can make no better use of his time than by giving a part of it to the reading of President Roosevelt's message to Congress. It is a long but exceedingly interesting document, and departs in many essentials from the lines established by precedent. The President has his own way of thinking and doing. Deep down in his heart is a desire to seek the highest welfare of the American people, and his message bears abundant testimony to this fact. It treats, as all other messages have treated, of our foreign relations, our financial policy, and of internal affairs the subject of legislation. But it goes beyond the platitudes of the past and deals with social questions lying nearest the hearts of the masses. Regarding the rights of labor and capital, the protection of the people from avaricious trusts, the development of patriotism, and the uplifting of citizenship, the President speaks with all his accustomed force and sincerity. We trust that every reader of LESLIE'S WEEKLY will take pains to give an hour or two to the thoughtful consideration of the President's message.

IT IS TO be hoped that the protest made by some of the most philanthropic citizens of New York City, representing the New York child-labor committee, against the continuance of the present methods of the State labor commissioner, as well as against the labor commissioner himself, will have full weight with the incoming Governor of New York. The State labor department of New York ought to be, as other departments are, a model for all other States. That it is not so is not to be wondered at when we regard the fact that the choice of a so-called labor leader for its head was made on political rather than philanthropic recommendations. Dealing, as this department does, with matters of supreme moment to the working masses, it should have at its head one whose life has been devoted unselfishly and sincerely to the highest welfare of the people. There is no reason why the department should not have such a head and why its work should not be placed on a much higher plane of efficiency in all directions. It is a striking fact that the protest made to the Governor-elect, regarding the head of this department, is the only one of the kind that he has been asked to listen to, and there is significance in that fact.

THOSE PORTIONS of the annual report of Secretary of War Taft which deal with the needs of the Philippine Islands attract the most attention. Secretary Taft speaks as one having authority. He adds to his natural faculties as a statesman intimate acquaintance with the islands. If he were not, as now appears, at the beginning of a great national career, the work that he accomplished in the pacification of the Philippines, and in restoring order out of the chaotic conditions that he found there, would have sufficed as foundation for a reputation for greatness. His two most important recommendations in regard to the Philippines are that government lend its credit for the construction of railroads there, and that tariff duties on imports into this country from the islands be abolished except those on sugar and tobacco, which he would retain at twenty-five per cent. of those imposed by the Dingley law. There will be diversity of opinion in regard to the proposed loan of national credit for railroad construction. Numerous scandals have developed in this country through government assistance to railroads. Probably it might be better for the country to build railroads in the Philippines and sell them, or lease them for operation on proper terms. The recommendation in regard to the tariff will be approved by the country. The distance of transportation, together with the necessarily high freight rates, as well as the fact that in two years all imports from the Philippines must come in American ships, will make the expense of importation so high that there will be little competition between the Philippine and our home products. The proposed change would be a great boon to the Philippines. It would stimulate trade between the islands and the United States, and would serve to increase the prosperity of our Asiatic possessions.

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

FEW AMONG American public men are abler or better known than Mr. William P. Hepburn, of Iowa, who



COLONEL WILLIAM P. HEPBURN,
Chairman of the congressional committee which inspected the Panama Canal.

was at the head of the congressional committee which sailed from New York recently, on the United States transport *Sumner*, to inspect the location and condition of the Panama Canal. The committee was chosen at the last session of Congress, and Colonel Hepburn was selected as chairman. It included a score of the leading members of both houses, who studied Panama conditions and needs, so as to be able better to legislate for the canal zone. Congressman Hepburn was for a long time an ardent champion of the Nicaragua route and made some ringing speeches in its behalf in Congress. He has become converted to the Panama route, however, and is now as enthusiastic over it as he formerly was over its rival. As chairman of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce his indorsement carries much weight in all matters relating to the canal. Colonel Hepburn is widely known for his abilities as a debater, which his twenty-two years' service in Congress have given ample opportunity to exercise. He is of the "rough-and-ready" style which friends and foes have found very effective. The ideas he gleaned during his late tour will command a respectful hearing.

ONE of the most eccentric characters in England is Lord Grimthorpe, now nearly ninety years old, but still hale and busy. He is a man of many fads and hobbies, and one of these is clock-making. He designed the biggest timepiece in Great Britain, the clock of the cathedral of St. Paul, in London, and he also is the designer of the great clock in the Victoria Tower of the Houses of Parliament. Doubtless it was his usefulness in this line which caused him to be elected president of the British Horological Institute. His lordship is also an ecclesiastical architect of note, and his plans have been followed in the building of churches and restoration of cathedrals. He declines any remuneration for his services, but he insists that his crest, which is a boar's head, shall be prominently displayed in the sacred edifices for which he has made designs. This display of eccentricity on his part is not taken altogether in good part by those whom he has benefited, but there seems to have been no serious protest against it. As president of the Church of England Burial Association, Lord Grimthorpe is working to abolish the embalming of corpses, hermetically sealed caskets, vaults and tombs, and to bring about the use of wickerwork coffins, which will permit the rapid dissolution of dead bodies. In this latter endeavor he has the approval of King Edward, the head of the English church. Among other tokens of Lord Grimthorpe's activity are many practical treatises on bells, watches, and clock-making.

NOTWITHSTANDING the great disparity in their ages (sixty years), the marriage of Violet Twining to the Marquis of Donegall, which took place in the fashionable St. George's Hanover Square, London, some six years ago, proved altogether a happy one. Miss Twining was the daughter of a leading citizen of Halifax, Nova Scotia, and was highly accomplished, as well as beautiful. The wedding ceremony was witnessed by a number of the notabilities, among these being Lord Strathcona, who gave the bride away. The couple had one son, now a babe of two years, who, by the death of his father recently, becomes the inheritor of the title and the glories of the head of the Chichester family. The Marquis of Donegall was a captain in the English army during his early life and saw much hard service in India and Egypt.



THE MARCHIONESS OF DONEGALL.
A Canadian peeress, and a social leader in England.

PROFESSOR E. A. STEINER, D.D., of Iowa College, Grinnell, Iowa, recently visited Tolstoi in Russia, to obtain materials for the preparation of

Tolstoi's biography. He is now engaged in writing it. "Tolstoi," he says, "is a great man, who has struggled through the pride of caste, the passion of the flesh, and the love of drink and of wealth; yet who has become a simple follower of the Christ, mightier than the Czar in his spiritual strength. Walking with him through the woods, he said to me, when I disclosed to him my yearning: 'Young man, you sweat too much blood for the world; sweat some for yourself, first.' And again: 'Young man, if you want to make the world better, you have to be the best you can be.'"

WIDELY DENOUNCED by pulpit and press, frowned on and checked by faithful officials,

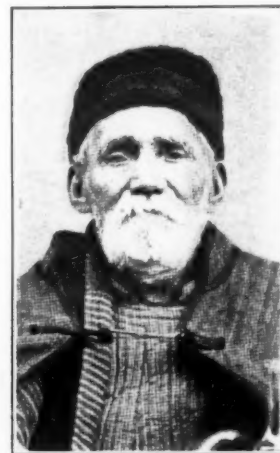
and with public sentiment growing more and more adverse to it, the crime of lynching bids fair in time to become obsolete in the South. With the view of hastening this happy consummation, an able and distinguished citizen of Georgia proposes a sane and practical legal method of repressing the offense. In a letter to the Atlanta Constitution, Judge John L. Hopkins, of the city named, declares that a county that allows lawlessness to prevail sins against all the State, and suggests that changes in the laws be made to the following effect: Grant the State the right to change the venue in all cases where



JUDGE JOHN L. HOPKINS,
Of Georgia, who proposes a practical plan for the suppression of lynching.—Notes.

the opposing party has such right; if prosecution and conviction of lynchers does not occur within a limited time, make the county liable to a fine of \$10,000, payable into the common-school fund; revise the statutes so as to procure as speedy trials of all criminals, including lynchers, as is consistent with the ends of justice. The judge, however, also recognizes the need of a correct popular sentiment, for he says that the talk of the law's delay as an excuse for lynching is mainly unfounded. Judge Hopkins speaks with the authority of an expert on a topic like this. As Superior Court judge after the close of the Civil War he was most efficient in suppressing the lawlessness then rampant in Atlanta. He is not a mere theorist, and his recommendations are worthy of serious consideration wherever (in the North or in the South) such outbreaks as he condemns take place.

BARRING OUT several Indians and the surviving members of George Washington's personal corps



STOVAN ZIKITSCH,
Who is said to be the oldest man living.

of colored servants, whose ages and numbers never seem to grow appreciably less, and the oldest member of the human race living to-day is, probably, one Stovan Zikitsch, whose portrait we reproduce herewith from the London *Sphere*. Mr. Zikitsch lives near Nish, in Serbia, and he has the record to prove that he is one hundred and seventeen years of age. He has been interviewed by the Belgrade correspondent of the London *Daily Mail*, who has told his life story in that journal. It would seem that Zikitsch, although so far past the century mark, is wonderfully vigorous, with clear memory, good eyesight, and strong, hearty voice. He has much to say of his adventures in fighting against the Turks in his earlier years. He took part in the war which gave the Greeks their freedom, and he recalls "a certain young, curly-headed Englishman, much loved by the Greeks, whose death, occurring during the insurrection, they mourned deeply." It is curious to think that Zikitsch is a year older than Byron would be were the poet alive to-day. Byron, however, has been dead eighty years.

MRS. EDMUND WICKHAM, of London, widow of a British colonel, claims descent from a brother of Constantine VIII., the last Greek Emperor of Constantinople, who was killed by the Turks in 1453. She calls herself "Princess Eugenie Paleologo," and her eldest son "Prince Theodore." She cherishes the hope that the people of Greece will dismiss the present dynasty and take as a ruler a scion of the ancient Greek dynasty. Her pretensions have been formally recognized by the Holy Synod of St. Petersburg, but the royalties of Europe have taken no notice of her.

THE ELECTION of a Democratic Governor in the State of Minnesota, which otherwise went Re-

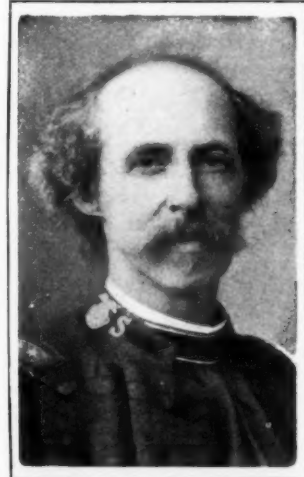
publican by a tremendous majority, was one of the chief political surprises of November 8th last. While the personal unpopularity of the Republican gubernatorial candidate was a factor in his defeat, the triumph of his opponent, Mr. John A. Johnson, was mainly due to an attempt to defame the latter made by unknown partisans. A circular was scattered broadcast stating that Mr. Johnson's father had been in a poor-house and that his mother had taken in washing, and intimating that Mr. Johnson had left his father to die as a pauper when he could have supported him. But when it was shown, on the other hand, that the father had been a worthless fellow, and that his boy at ten years of age had to go to work to help support the mother, and had in every way been to her a good and loyal son, a tidal wave of favorable sentiment was created that carried Mr. Johnson on to victory. The Governor-elect is of Scandinavian descent and he is an affable, keen-witted man with the faculty of making friends, while his honor and integrity are beyond question. In a "whirlwind campaign" he displayed excellence as a speaker. He once served in the State Senate, but he has held no other public office. His friends, however, are confident that he will make an excellent record in the gubernatorial chair.



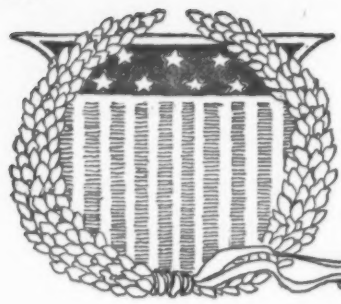
MR. JOHN A. JOHNSON,
Who rose from poverty to the governorship of Minnesota.
Ribbe.

THE STATEMENT has frequently appeared in the press that Fräulein Bertha Krupp, who inherited the big Krupp iron-works at Essen, Germany, is the richest woman in the world, but the exact amount of her wealth has usually been left to the reader's imagination. Information, however, regarding the amount of her annual income, from one source, at least, has lately been made public. The capital stock of the Krupp company is \$40,000,000, and most of this is the property of Fräulein Krupp. Recently the company declared a dividend of six per cent., the total sum thus distributed being \$2,400,000, nearly all of which went to the Fräulein herself. Doubtless she also has other investments which serve to swell her yearly profits. Thus, while her income does not compare with that of some business magnates in this country, it is sufficient to make her a highly eligible catch in the estimation of the aristocrats and princelings of the Old World. She is, however, credited with being a sensible business woman, who knows how to take care of her riches and to use them to better advantage than in mere ostentation and pomp. She is accomplished and benevolent, and is said to be in high favor with the Emperor and Empress of the fatherland. She gives personal attention to her great properties and her extensive business, and she is keenly interested in the welfare of the thousands of workmen in her employ.

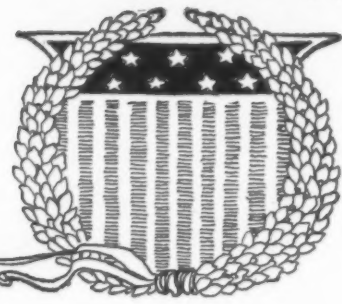
MUCH REGRET will be felt not only in the American branch of the Salvation Army, but in religious circles in this country generally, over the recall to England of General Booth-Tucker, who for the past eight years has been the efficient and successful leader of the Salvation Army forces in America. In a recent review of the work accomplished during the eight years of his service here the general showed that the amount spent annually on the poor had increased from \$20,000 to \$900,000, while the value of the army's property has grown from \$423,000 to \$1,500,000. Large and commodious executive buildings have been built in New York, Chicago, Denver, San Francisco, and nearly every other large city in the country, and the Salvation Army work has been thoroughly established in the respect and goodwill of the American people. A little over a year ago General Booth-Tucker suffered a great blow in the death, through a railroad accident, of his accomplished and devoted wife and co-worker, who was a daughter of General Booth, the founder of the army.



COMMANDER BOOTH-TUCKER,
The Salvation Army leader, who now returns to England.



Fine Outlook for the Panama Canal



THE GREAT importance of the Panama Canal enterprise and a feeling that personal knowledge by Congressmen of its exact status was essential to any intelligent and proper future legislation concerning it, led the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce of the national House of Representatives to decide on a trip of investigation to the republic of Panama. Thirteen members of the committee, headed by Chairman W. P. Hepburn, and accompanied by Senator A. B. Kittredge, of South Dakota, of the Senate Committee on Inter-oceanic Canals, and members of their families and others, sailed for Colon a few weeks ago on the United States transport *Sumner* and recently returned to this country on the same vessel. The committee reached the isthmus during the inclement season and its inspection of the canal route was carried on during frequent downpours of heavy rain, but the members unite in declaring that the valuable information they gained justified them in making the tour. That this was no mere junketing expedition, but one instigated by a sincere and serious purpose, is proved by the fact that each member paid his own expenses.

Although the committee's stay on the isthmus was brief, it was given every facility by the authorities of Panama and the canal zone for executing its mission of inquiry. Its members appear to have come back convinced that the Panama route was the best that could have been chosen, that the stupendous undertaking will be successfully prosecuted to completion, and that the result in benefits to this country will be ample recompense for the vast expenditure of money and effort. Chairman Hepburn is quoted as saying that the Panama country has a wonderfully productive soil, and if only 100,000 Americans could be induced to settle in the little republic the latter would in the course of a generation become one of the richest portions of the earth and be free from all epidemic diseases. Tremendous engineering difficulties are yet to be overcome, and this will involve the outlay of great sums, but the Congressman reports that Chief Engineer John F. Wallace, in charge of canal construction, is confident of final success. Definite plans for carrying on the work, Mr. Hepburn states, have not been framed as yet, but soon will be. This would seem to imply that no reliable estimate can be given at present of the length of time required to finish the big ditch or the probable expense that will be incurred. The committee found the health conditions on the isthmus better than had been expected, but at least one of the



SENOR M. AMADOR (X), PRESIDENT OF PANAMA, MEMBERS OF HIS CABINET, AND HIS FAMILY.—T. C. Muller.

investigators believes that millions of dollars will have to be spent for sanitation purposes while the canal is being built.

The committee found many evidences along the line

done and fit only for the scrap-iron heap. Under American control improved machines and more business-like methods will be installed, and far more work will be performed at a less proportionate cost.

There are now 3,500 men in all employed on the canal, but during the rainy weather there is necessarily more or less suspension of labor. The canal will be 46.2 miles in length, and about two-fifths of the total amount of the work has been accomplished. The most difficult part of the route is at the famous Culebra cut, situated at the highest point on the divide between the oceans, where the excavation will have to be nearly 200 feet deep, and where a rocky formation compels slow progress. However, huge dredges are in operation there, drilling and blasting are going on steadily, and the cut is gradually attaining its designed depth and width.

Senator Kittredge and another of the visiting congressmen hold, as the result of their observations, that the canal between the oceans should be a sea-level one. Engineer Wallace is said to be of a similar opinion, and to have calculated that the additional deepening required would bring the ultimate cost up to \$250,000,000. Whether or not this idea

will be approved by Congress remains to be seen. It is possible that the waterway will, first, be completed with a succession of locks, as the French company planned, and that the sea-level proposition will be considered later. Señor Bunau-Varilla, who was actively connected with the sale of the canal to the United States, has lately advocated this scheme. He says that after the lock canal has been put in operation the excavation can be continued, without any interruption of traffic, until the bed of the canal is level with the oceans.

Talks That Do Good.

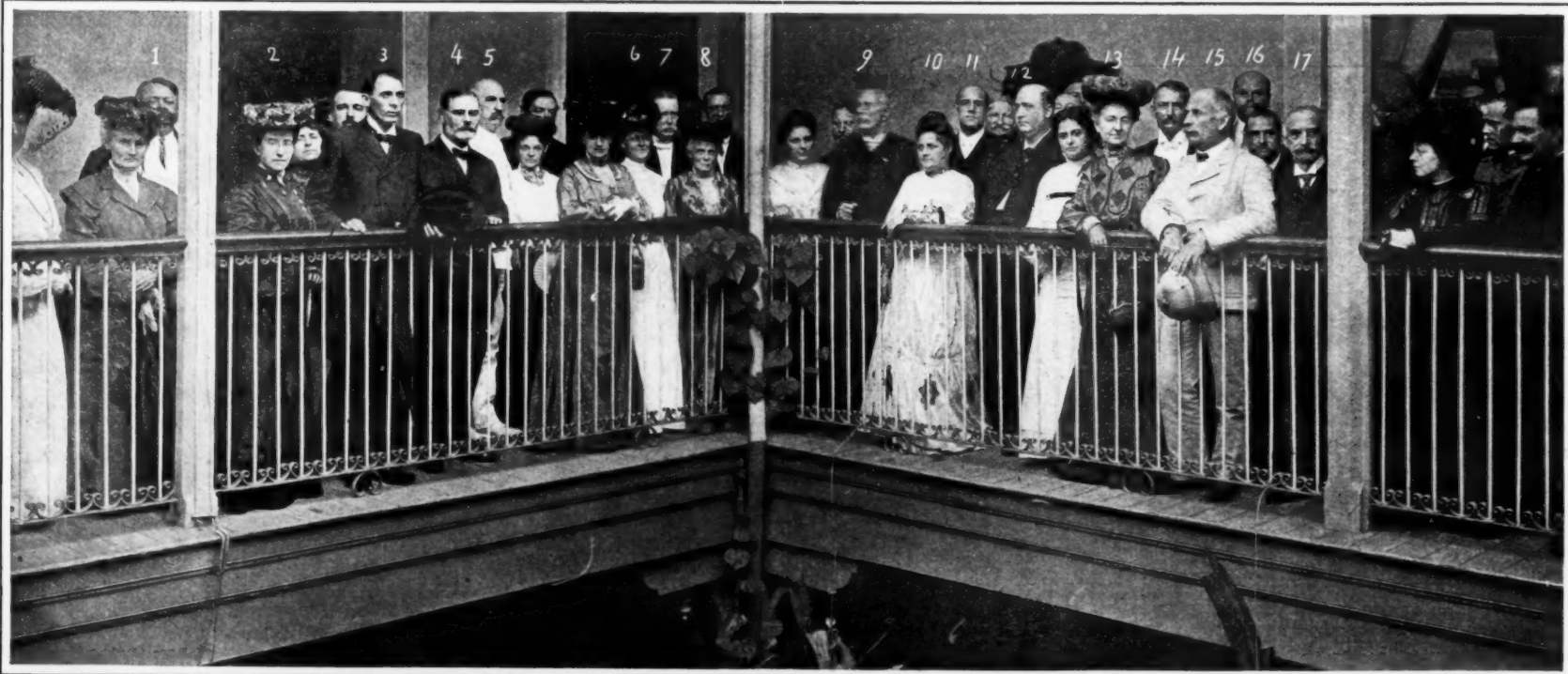
THE TALKS which John D. Rockefeller gives to his Bible-class are in striking contrast with society's monkey shows at Newport, and other absurdities and frivolities in which other rich young men indulge. What he says is rated in some quarters as commonplace. Nevertheless he preaches everlasting truth. He talks of preparations for the hereafter. Character building and developing as the basis of success in this life was one of his recent themes.

If such discourses be sophomoric they are so only to those to whom all godly things are tiresome. Young Mr. Rockefeller and Miss Helen Gould are two shining examples of the good that rich young persons can do. It is a pity that there are not more like them.



SCENE OF EXCAVATION IN THE CULEBRA CUT.—IDLE DREDGE IN FOREGROUND RUSTING.—T. C. Muller.

of the canal of the wastefulness and incompetency of the executive officers of the old French company. Millions of dollars, it was seen, had been thrown away on useless buildings, now rotting, and superfluous dredges and other machinery, now rusted and aban-

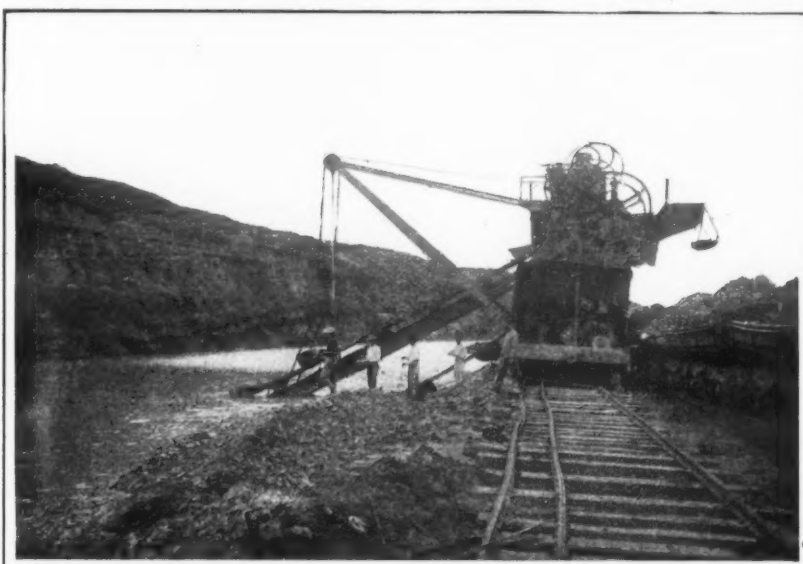


1. Hon. T. B. Kyle, Ohio. 2. Mrs. F. W. Cushman. 3. Hon. F. W. Cushman, Washington. 4. Hon. J. R. Mann, Illinois. 5. General Davis, governor of canal zone. 6. Mrs. W. F. Thummel. 7. Chairman W. P. Hepburn, Iowa. 8. Mrs. W. P. Hepburn. 9. President Amador. 10. Señora Amador. 11. United States Minister John Barrett. 12. United States Senator Kittredge, South Dakota. 13. Mrs. D. W. Shackelford. 14. Hon. W. C. Adamson, Georgia. 15. Hon. D. W. Shackelford, Missouri. 16. G. W. Warner, Ohio. 17. Hon. Loren Fletcher, Minnesota.—T. C. Muller.

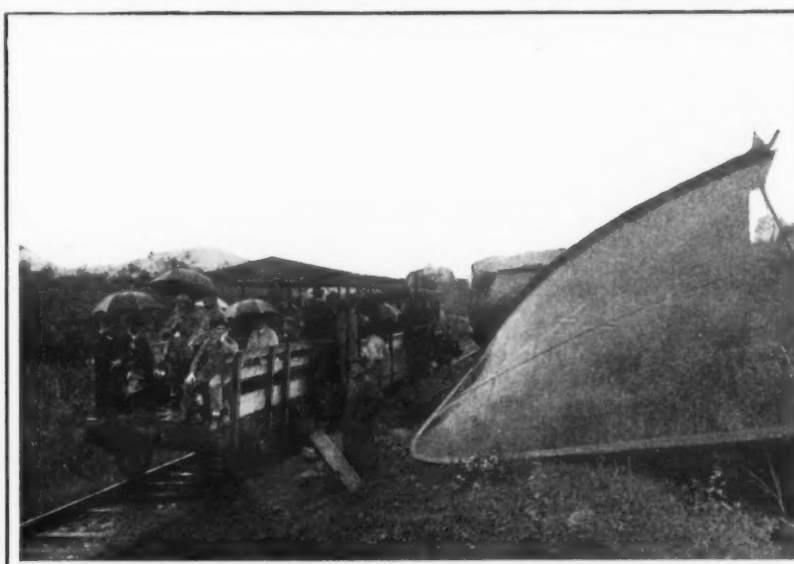
HOUSE COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE FROM WASHINGTON, AMERICAN LADIES, PRESIDENT AMADOR, HIS CABINET AND FAMILY, ASSEMBLED ON THE VERANDA OF THE PALACE AT PANAMA.



THE IMPORTANT SECTION OF THE CANAL AT CULEBRA, SHOWING THE FAMOUS CULEBRA CUT AND WORKMEN'S DWELLINGS, AS SEEN FROM THE ROAD TO THE CULEBRA RAILWAY STATION.



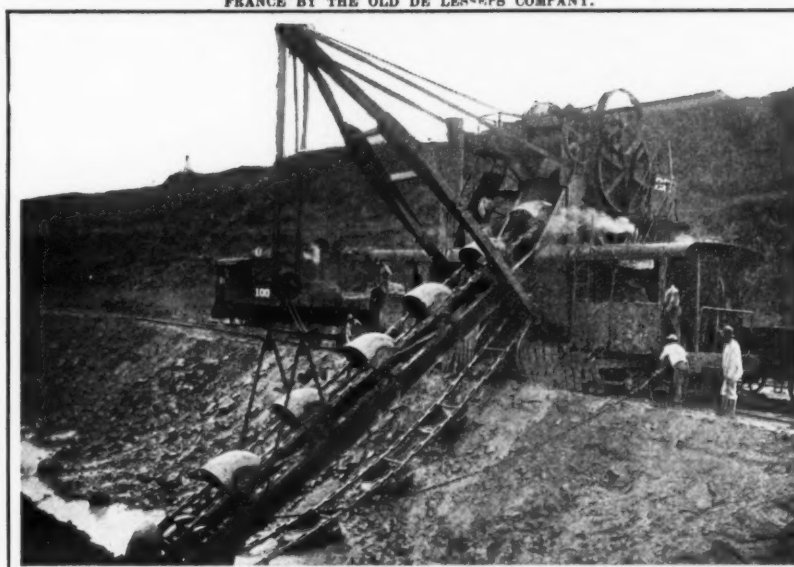
DREDGING IN A BIG POOL OF WATER AT CULEBRA WITH A POWERFUL MACHINE WHICH SOON FILLS A TRAIN OF CARS.



HOUSE COMMITTEE ON A FLAT CAR INSPECTING THE CANAL ROUTE DURING A TERRIFIC RAIN-STORM. SECTION, AT RIGHT, OF ONE OF MANY BOATS BROUGHT FROM FRANCE BY THE OLD DE LESSEPS COMPANY.



DRILLING INTO AND PREPARING TO BLAST OUT THE HARD CLAY AT THE CULEBRA CUT



OLD FRENCH EXCAVATING-MACHINE IN OPERATION AT BOHIO.



PANORAMIC VIEW OF THE FAMOUS CULEBRA CUT, THE HIGHEST AND MOST DIFFICULT SECTION ON THE CANAL ROUTE.

AMERICAN CONGRESSMEN INSPECT THE PANAMA CANAL.

MARKS OF PROGRESS AND SCENES OF ACTIVITY WITNESSED ALONG THE LINE OF THE GREAT WATERWAY BY MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE COMMITTEE.

Photographed for Leslie's Weekly by T. C. Muller, our staff photographer, who accompanied the Committee. See opposite page.



Bachelor's Christmas Present

By

Arthur Chamberlain



IT WAS nearly noon on Christmas day when an extra amount of racket in the corridor aroused John Seymour Hazelton from his late slumbers. A bachelor in his thirties, he had long outgrown that period when one awakes willingly at an early hour on Christmas morning; moreover, business and his own inclinations had kept him late at the store on Christmas eve.

The other partners had left early on the excuse of Christmas shopping, but Hazelton

had merely shrugged his shoulders at the invasions of holly-wreaths and ropes of evergreens. Christmas might do well enough for kids and women—he meant to build up the business and become rich. He already owned a few profitable tenements on the East Side; his agent, Schranker, managed to collect a fair proportion of the rents.

"What's all that row at the door, Bings?" he inquired, grumpily.

His man stepped to the bedside with a look of special apology on his clean-shaven face: "Beg pardon, sir; but the expressman would leave 'em." He stood aside and pointed to a small box, together with a Christmas-tree of diminutive size, tightly bound into a long cone and redolent of balsamic fragrance.

"It's a stupid mistake!" declared Hazelton, slipping out of bed and into his robe and slippers. "Take the stuff away!"

"They're marked with your name, sir," suggested Bings, deferentially. "Christmas, you know, sir. Maybe they're a present."

"Present!" snorted Hazelton. "Am I the sort of man to have Christmas-trees sent me? Miserable two-for-a-quarter one, into the bargain! Take it away, I tell you, and the box, too!"

Bings discreetly cast the unwelcome goods into Hazelton's closet, bringing thence a suit which he deftly laid out for the morning toilet. Once dressed, Hazelton descended into the excellent restaurant connected with his bachelor quarters. He was not in the best of humor, and the restaurant struck him as unattractive. There was scarcely any one at the tables that stretched in long lines of faultless but irritating regularity, spick and span in their snowy linen. He felt suddenly lonely; holidays were a bore, any way!

The restaurant was famous not only for its cuisine, but for its excellent service, and as the meal went on Hazelton brightened up. He was too well bred to attempt any gallantry with his waitress, even if he had not felt that it would be unacceptable; but he watched, as he had often watched before, the trim figure and well-cut, respectful face of the girl who served him with such intelligent quickness. A sudden longing to speak to some one possessed him. "Merry Christmas, Nellie!" he said, with an effort.

The girl started; he almost fancied that she blushed. "Thank you, sir," she replied. There was a catch in her breath, and, looking sharply at her, he saw that her eyes were red. Almost shamefacedly, he took out half a dollar and extended it to her. "Christmas, you know," he said, half apologetically.

The girl flushed unmistakably, putting both hands behind her. "Oh, please, sir; thank you—but I can't!" she stammered, and hastened from the room.

Hazelton stared, and went back to his suite in a brown study, almost running into Bings, who opened the door for him.

"Beg pardon, sir," ejaculated that worthy man, "but I've took the liberty—being as it was addressed to you, sir—to open the box that came with the tree; and here's a letter directed to you, sir."

Hazelton took the letter silently; it was addressed, in the careful, vertical hand of the public schools:

"Mister J. S. Hazelton,
The Strathelid,
Ne Yok."

He opened the missive and read as follows:

"DEER SIR: the Agent says he wil tern us out for we do not pa the Rent we cannot pa the Rent but i send you our Chrismus that sister Nelli baut and i hop you wil let us sta over Chrismus for it and i wish you a Mery Chrismus Respekfully

ANNA M. BROWN."

Hazelton whistled and held out the letter to his valet. "Bings," he said, sharply, "is that a fake?" Bings read the letter in somewhat apoplectic silence. "Well, sir," he finally managed to reply, "I'm not an eddicated man, sir; but I should say, *not!*"

Hazelton mused for a moment. "Bings," he said, meditatively, "do you know if there's any servant here named Brown who is a tenant of mine?"

Bings gave an embarrassed cough. "I have heard the young woman that waits at your table, sir, say that you own the tenement where she rooms, sir."

"Ask the housekeeper to come here!" ordered Hazelton, shortly.

The housekeeper, Mrs. Lummis, appeared, somewhat flustered.

In answer to Hazelton's inquiries—he explained that he was Miss Brown's landlord—the housekeeper gave that young woman an excellent character. "She's nobody but a little sister, sir," she concluded, "who's been ailing; cost her about all she earned for medicine for her, sir—not that she grudged it. Born in Keensport, sir."

Hazelton started. "Keensport?"

"Yes, sir."

Hazelton drew a long breath. "Will you kindly arrange, Mrs. Lummis, to have Miss Brown and her little sister come here in about an hour's time? And may I ask you to accompany them, as chaperon? It's—it's Christmas, you know; and I have a surprise for them."

"Certainly, sir," replied the housekeeper, her face wrinkling into smiles. "It's good to find a gentleman like you making something of Christmas."

She trotted away in high content, and Hazelton threw off his coat, to the consternation of Bings.

"Clear out, Bings!" he cried, giving him a roll of bills. "Get some Christmas presents for Miss Brown

—and the kid—and the housekeeper; and don't forget yourself! I'll tackle the tree and the box. Step lively!"

When the dazed Bings had departed, Hazelton emptied the box, nailed the tree into it, upright, and hung the few pitiful bits of Christmas decoration upon it, muttering to himself:

"Twenty odd years ago! Nellie Brown was a kid then—sat two benches in front of me in the school-house. I used to call her my sweetheart and say I'd marry her when I made my fortune. Old Brown was well-to-do; must have lost his money. She was a tow-head, with big blue eyes—wonder if the kid looks like her? All alone in New York, working for her living and the kid's! And Schranker nearly turned them out! Nellie Brown homeless on Christmas! Oh, good Lord, good Lord!"—which was the nearest thing to a prayer that Hazelton had uttered for many years.

Bings returned in due course, bearing gifts that threatened to overtop the tree, until it was safely planted, box and all, on a table. Great ropes of evergreen shortly festooned the walls and there was a holly-wreath for every window. The housekeeper followed soon, accompanied by Miss Brown and Miss Anna M. Brown—so like the old-time Nellie that Hazelton kissed her then and there, in the midst of

her stammering explanations as to the good-natured expressman who had given tree and box free transportation. In fact, there were so many explanations, to say nothing of a great store of reminiscences, that the little candles on the tree gleamed like fireflies in the dusk before all the bundles had revealed their treasures and Anna could once make herself heard.

"We have had lots and lots of presents and you haven't had one!" she said, earnestly, looking up into Hazelton's face.

Hazelton glanced across to Miss Brown, and the look in her eyes encouraged him. He drew her gently aside. "May I not have a Christmas present that will last a lifetime, dear?" he said.

"Oh, you're kissing Nellie, and she's letting you!" said

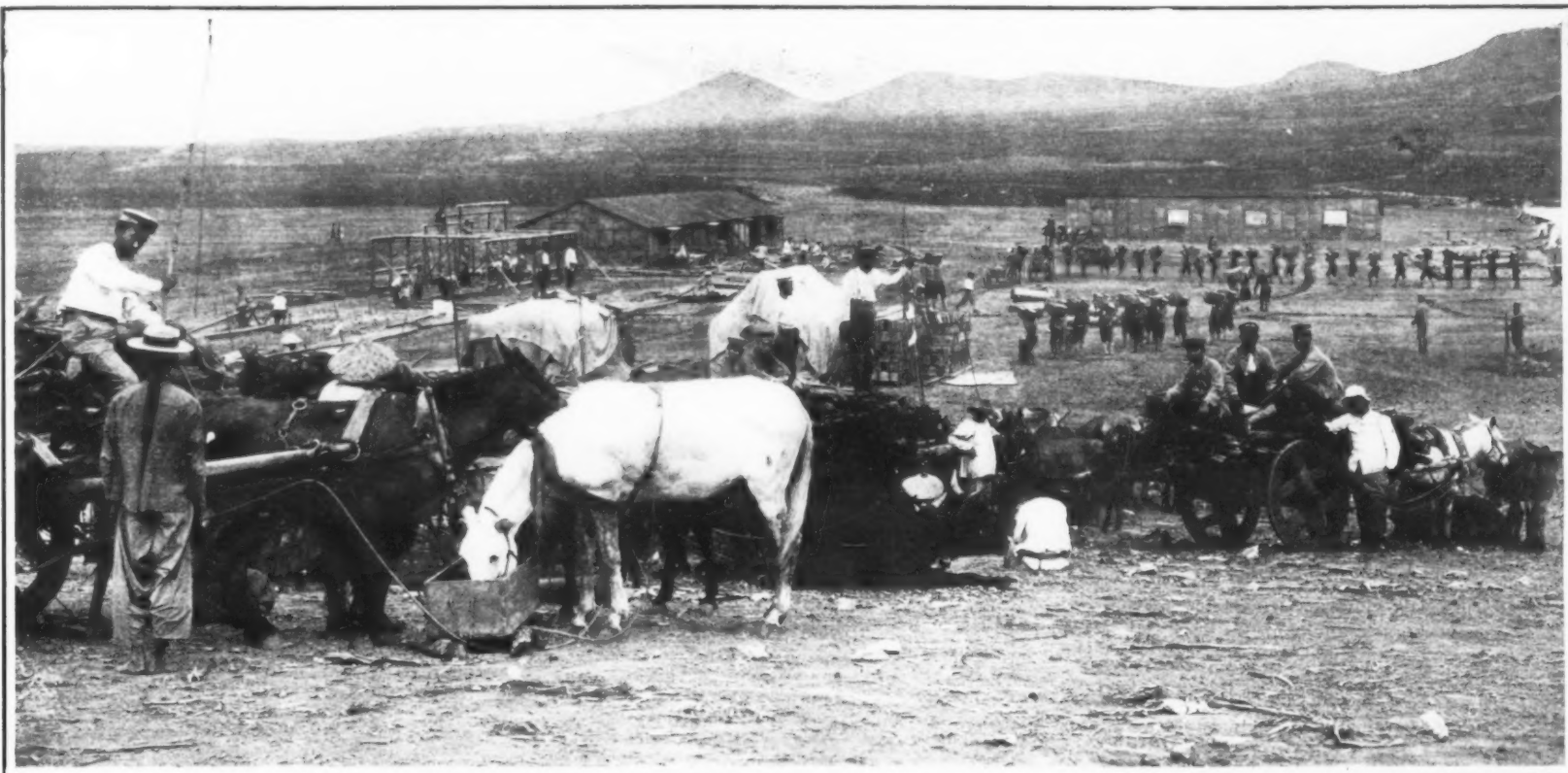
the small sister in shocked amazement, while the housekeeper and Bings gazed studiously out of the window.

"Never mind, Anna," replied Hazelton, unabashed; "it's all right, and it's Christmas, too, you know!"

"It's going to be Christmas all the time now, dear!" chimed in Miss Elinor Brown, drawing her small sister close to her.



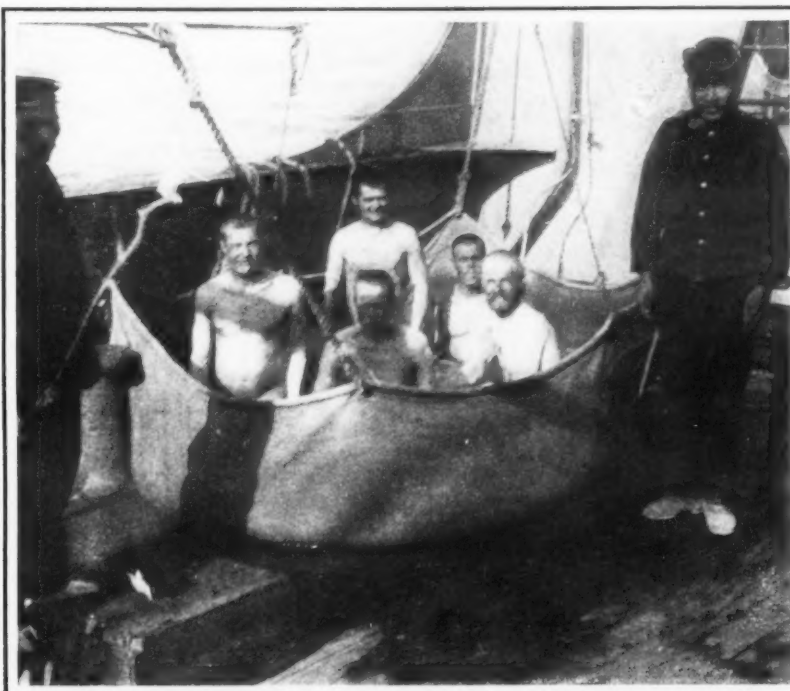
"IT'S GOING TO BE CHRISTMAS ALL THE TIME NOW, DEAR!"



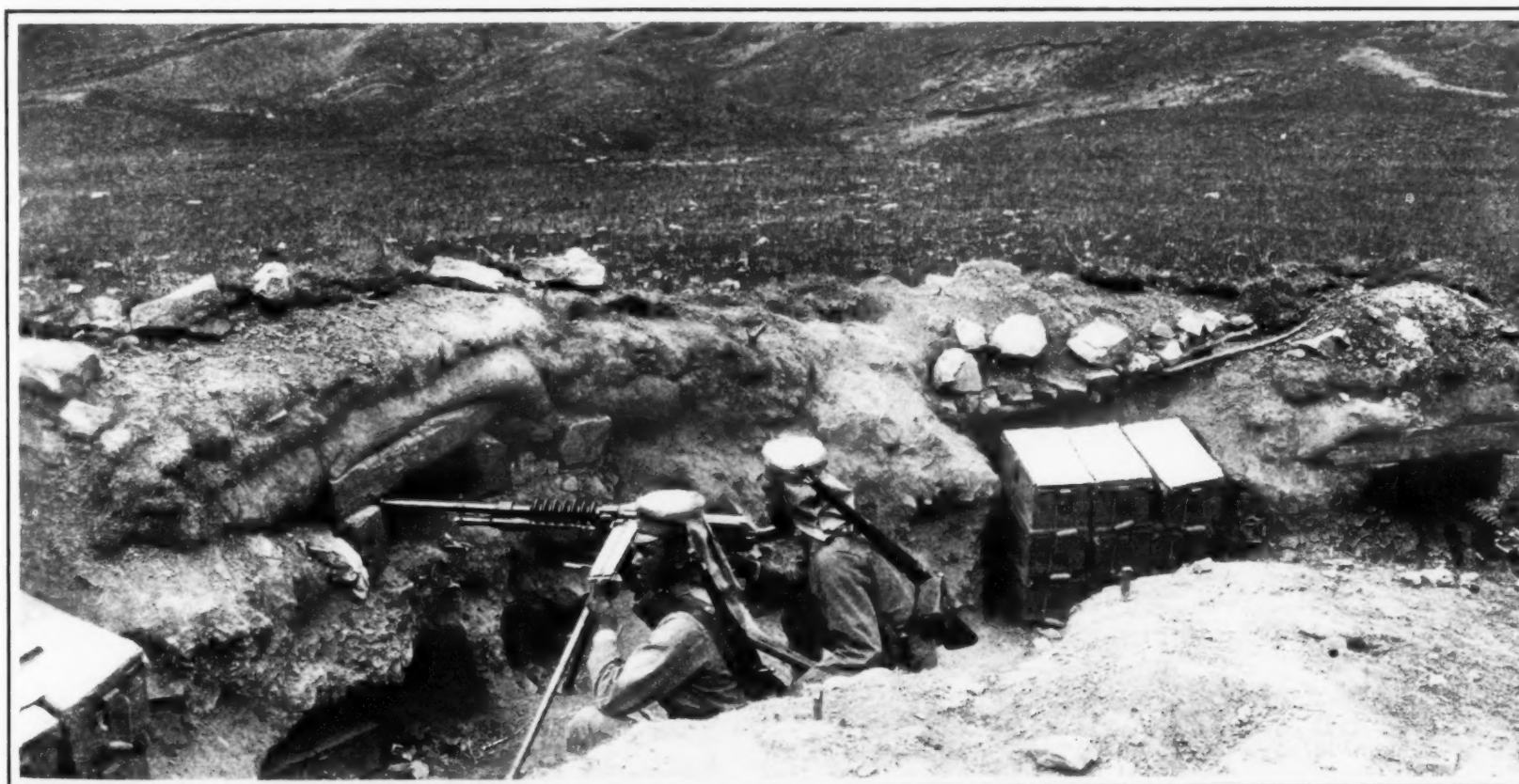
ONE OF THE JAPANESE CAMPS IN THE NEIGHBORHOOD OF BESIEGED PORT ARTHUR.



JAPANESE COUNTING THE DEAD AFTER A FIERCE BATTLE AT THE SHA-HO, IN MANCHURIA.



RUSSIAN PRISONERS TAKING A BATH ON BOARD A JAPANESE TRANSPORT.



FIRING FROM THE JAPANESE TRENCHES AT FORT MANTCUSHAN, ONE OF PORT ARTHUR'S STRONG DEFENSES.

STRIKING FEATURES OF THE WAR IN THE FAR EAST.

AGGRESSIVE ACTIVITY OF THE BESIEGERS OF PORT ARTHUR, AND NUMBERING THE SLAIN AFTER A BLOODY BATTLE.

Photographed for Leslie's Weekly by T. Ruddiman Johnston, our special artist in the Orient.



MRS. W. LEE CAREY, A BALTIMORE WOMAN OF HIGH SOCIAL STANDING, PURVEYING AT LEXINGTON MARKET.



MISS CARRIE NICODEMUS, GOVERNOR WARFIELD'S SISTER-IN-LAW, LEAVING RICHMOND MARKET AFTER SUPERINTENDING THE PACKING OF HER BASKET.



MRS. E. M. LAZARUS, A PROMINENT DAUGHTER OF THE REVOLUTION, AT LEXINGTON MARKET, PURCHASING SUPPLIES OF PROVISIONS.



MRS. BENJAMIN HORWITZ, A SOCIETY LEADER, DRINKING BUTTERMILK AT A LEXINGTON MARKET STALL.



MRS. TAGART STEELE, A WEALTHY AND ARISTOCRATIC LADY, AT LEXINGTON MARKET, BUYING CABBAGE.

THE WEALTHY AND DILIGENT HOUSEWIVES OF BALTIMORE.

SOCIETY LEADERS OF THE MONUMENTAL CITY PERSONALLY PURCHASE SUPPLIES FOR THEIR TABLES IN THE PUBLIC MARKETS.

Baltimore Society Women at the Market.

IT IS A recognized fact that the Baltimore society woman goes to market as regularly as she attends church, and in many instances her face is much more familiar where the good things for the inner man are to be found than it is at the place of worship. Although she may have an excellent housekeeper and a retinue of servants, yet milady prefers to personally select the meats and vegetables for the family table. On Tuesday and Friday mornings of each week Lexington market is the Mecca for many women who are members of the Monumental City's wealthiest and most aristocratic families, and a long line of carriages such as might be found where a reception was in progress is strung out along Lexington and Eutaw streets.

Richmond market is a little nearer to the fashionable section of the town, and it is here that much of the Saturday buying is done. This market, however, is smaller and in no way compares with the famous old Lexington, which has long been one of Baltimore's show places. To see the market at its best the visit should be made just before the holidays, when great wreaths of holly and huge bunches of southern mistletoe decorate even the most obscure stand, or in the early spring, when the stalls seem to bend beneath the weight of large pyramids of brilliantly-colored vegetables with their background of Easter lilies.

As early as ten o'clock the woman who the night before has been the hostess of some brilliant function alights from her carriage, usually at the Eutaw Street end of the market, sometimes accompanied by her butler, but more frequently she enters the marketplace alone. Going from one stall to another, testing the youth of the poultry, the tenderness of the beef, the firmness of the tomato, and the freshness of the fruit, she brushes shoulders with the wife of the poorest laborer, for this is a market patronized by all classes.

Usually her purchases are sent to the carriage, which is left in charge of a coachman. Here they are placed in a hamper prepared for that purpose, and in a very short time, in case she does not happen to meet a friend, madam drives home with a well-stocked larder. Sometimes the marketing is sent to the butcher, who carefully packs it in a basket, and it is delivered by one of his employés. Should the poultryman's boy be rushed with work, this woman, who is waited on at home like a princess, will not hesitate for a moment to carry a pair of fowls to her carriage.

To many fashionable women marketing is a genuine pleasure, for while thus engaged she meets her friends, and between the "ten-pound roast, please," and "three porterhouse steaks" they discuss the success of a debutante at the bachelors' cotillon on the pre-

vious night, or the prospect of a crush for the evening's reception.

Different stalls are frequently a rendezvous, and at a recent reception, as two ladies came down stairs to leave, one called to the other, as she entered her carriage, "Good-night, dear; I'll meet you at — stall to-morrow at eleven," mentioning the name of a well-known dealer in vegetables. Then, too, the countryman brings his cream and buttermilk to market, and as both these products of the farm are said to be healthful and beautifying, the society queen does not hesitate to refresh herself with a glass of each while looking about for an addition to the family menu.

Another farmer brings homemade ice-cream, and it is quite the proper thing to top off with five cents' worth of this very delicious article, eaten from a very thick glass with an equally thin tin spoon. Lexington market has many interesting features, but perhaps the most unique of all is a young man who manufactures a brand of sausage the name of which is almost a household word in Baltimore. Each day he dons his white apron and weighs out pound after pound of this popular food to the pretty women who gather about his stall, chattering like so many spring birds.

At night this same young man, a musician of rare ability and a picture in evening clothes, directs his own orchestra at the house of his customer, who dances to his music at night and partakes of his sausage for breakfast in the morning. Surely this is an odd combination, for one to be proficient in both art and necessity. Few cities can boast of a better market or more beautiful women as purchasers, and the stranger who spends an hour or two viewing its sights is always amply repaid.

Oregon

MY home is in the great Northwest,
The land of wheat and gold,
And mighty forests, dark and tall,
And men of iron mould.
I help the nation's destiny,
By word and deed, to shape,
And wear about my brow entwined
A garland of the grape.

THE blue Pacific laves my shore,
My throne is on Mount Hood,
Capped with eternal snows and clothed
With miles of waving wood.
And when within the halls of state
The toga I put on,
My voice is heard around the world,
For I am Oregon.

MINNA IRVING.

Two Famous Fighters Meet.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL Frederick Funston, the new commander of the Department of the Lakes, and Robert Fitzsimmons, former champion heavy-weight pugilist, chanced to be guests at the same hotel in Kansas City one night not very long ago. They happened to be in the grill-room at the same time and someone with a sense of humor contrived to introduce them to each other. A discussion of modern forms of warfare followed, which was enjoyed by a large company of guests attracted by the comical sight which the two, standing together, presented. Funston is only five feet four inches tall, while "Lanky Bob" lacks only a fraction of an inch of reaching six feet. With the general was Colonel Wilder S. Metcalf, who had been with him and the famous Twentieth Kansas in the Philippines, and who succeeded Cyrus Leland, Jr., as pension agent at Topeka.

"I am indeed glad to meet you," said the soldier after the words of introduction had been spoken.

"And I'm glad to know you, too," responded the hero of Carson City. "I met several of you generals out in 'Frisco, when 'Jeff' and I were there with our show."

"Who were they? Did you meet General Hughes?" was asked.

"I'm darned if I know," answered the kangaroo. "You see, I meet so many of you. But I never seen a general yet that wasn't a good fellow."

"Thanks, Mr. Fitzsimmons," said the general. "Colonel Metcalf here is something of a fighter himself. He beat Cy Leland —"

"Leland! Who's he? Who'd he ever whip? What's your weight?" turning to Metcalf.

"I weigh 209," responded the latter.

"Too heavy. You ought to go into training. I weigh only 169 stripped," said the ex-champion.

"Metcalf has two or three bullet holes in him," suggested Funston.

"Well, I'm glad him's the one that's got 'em and not me. I'd rather face a right swing any day than the smallest cannon you ever seen."

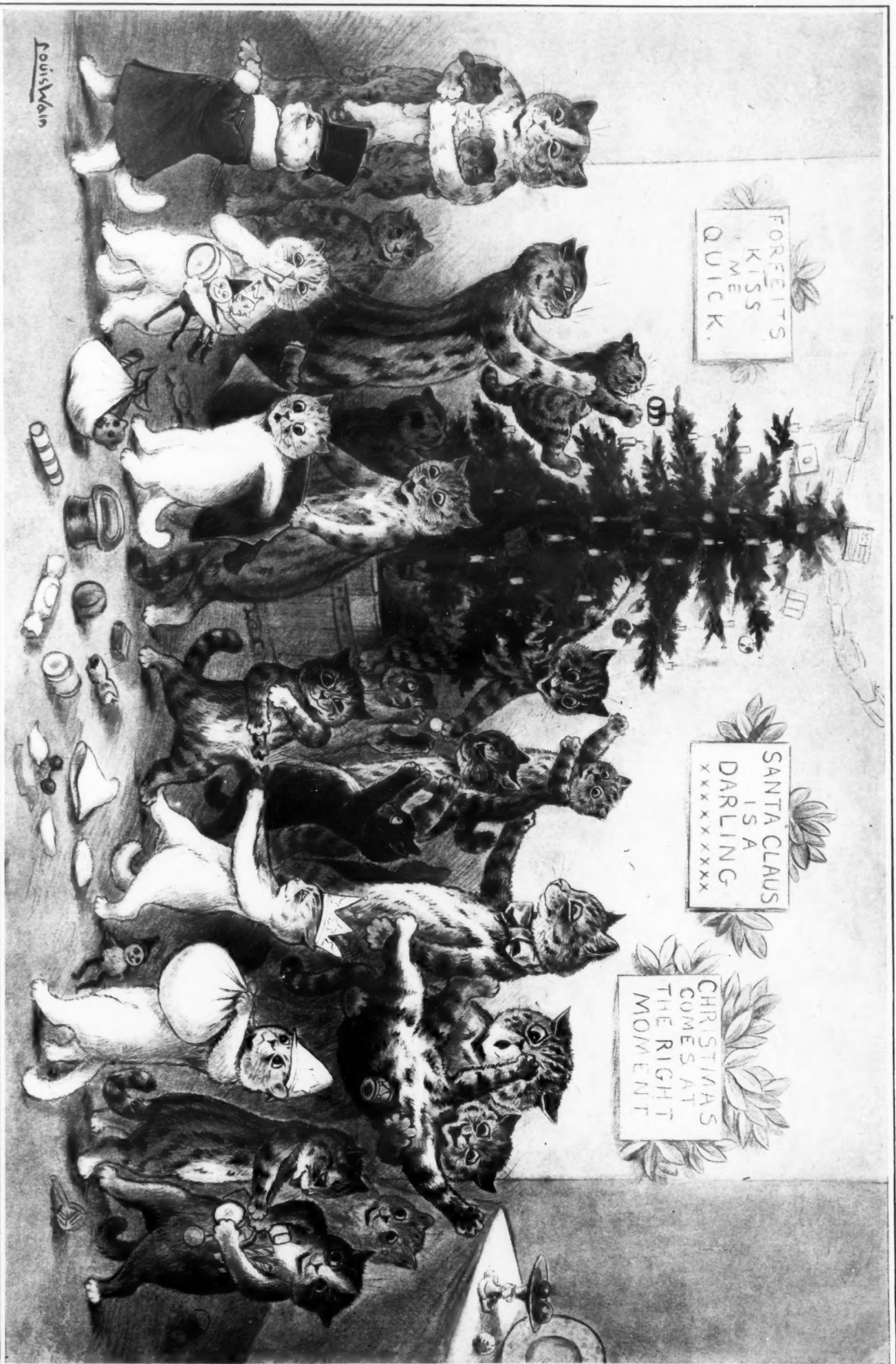
"That's where we differ, Mr. Fitzsimmons," said the general. "I would rather stand in front of a whole regiment of soldiers than one of your left punches."

"For the reason, I suppose," suggested the prize-fighter, "that when I punch I land. When the guns are turned on you, you have a chance to sprint. Say, you're the man who caught Aguinaldo, ain't you?"

The general modestly confessed his identity.

"Well, I took 'Jim' Corbett into camp myself. I'm glad I met you, Fred."

"And I, you, Bob. If I ever insult you I'll apologize."



A JOYOUS CHRISTMAS PARTY IN PUSSYLAND.

EXCITEMENT AND DELIGHT OF THE CATS AND KITTENS AS THEY RECEIVE THE GIFTS HUNG ON THEIR CHRISTMAS-TREE.

Drawn by Louis Wain.



America's Most Popular Woman—Helen Gould

By W. E. Lougee



IF ANY number of Americans, met at random, were asked the question: "Who is the most popular woman to-day in the United States?" the answer in most cases would very likely be, "Miss Helen Gould," daughter of the late Jay Gould, the former king of Wall Street. Inquiry as to the reason for the wide esteem in which Miss Gould is held would naturally elicit references to the worthy use she has made of her great inherited wealth—her numerous and liberal donations to good and benevolent objects. But there would also be disclosed higher grounds for her popularity than this. All her giving, it is realized, has served but to reveal and express a sincere and gracious womanhood. Miss Gould's personality as a benefactress is laid even more to her credit than her financial liberality. She does not merely open her purse, she opens her heart and soul to those in need of help; gives herself, as well as her money, to noble causes. This fact is recognized by hosts of persons who have not been her beneficiaries, and it explains how she has, without self-seeking, won the respect and affection of more people than any other woman in the land. It has long been known that she is especially admired—almost worshiped—by the men of the army and navy, and a recent journey which she took in the West was made for her, by the men employed on the railroads over which she traveled, a sort of triumphal progress.

The philanthropic gifts of Miss Helen Miller Gould have been noted as among the greatest made in the past half-century. Among the chief of these have been her contributions to the Young Men's Christian Association, which in the last seven years have reached over three-quarters of a million of dollars, notable among them being the building for naval men at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, costing \$450,000. All branches of the work of the above-named organization have had her approval and aid. Besides fostering its efforts in other fields, Miss Gould has quietly encouraged the establishment of associations of railroad men along the "Gould lines," so that there are now eighteen buildings at division points along these roads, costing from \$5,000 to \$25,000 each. The railroads and Miss Gould have contributed about half of the cost of the structures, and the men themselves and citizens of the different localities have given the remainder. During the last six years Miss Gould has donated twenty-eight libraries to railroad associations, costing from \$500 to \$3,000 each, besides self-playing pianos, talking-machines, collections of stereoscopic pictures, etc., which make these buildings more attractive as resorts for the men between their runs on the roads.

Perhaps no work has been more practically appreciated than these libraries in the raw western and southwestern towns, where neither public nor private libraries are to be found, and where the common meeting places for men away from home are the saloon-hotels. These well-selected libraries have been a god-send, not only to the railroad men, but also to the citizens in general. The conveniently situated and equipped buildings have made it possible for each railroad employé, while he is waiting for his "run," to spend the time in his "club-house" supplied with the most wholesome reading, music, and amusements. He can sleep in its dormitories and eat in its restaurant for the smallest sum. The railroads have found that the men who patronize these houses are far better fitted for their exacting duties than if they had been lounging about the hotels or saloons.

Miss Gould has not only been interested in providing with the best equipment these "club-houses," now numbering over two hundred throughout the country, but also in personally encouraging the men in temperate, Christian living. When, some time ago, she attended a meeting of the Railroad Association members, at which there were 2,000 present from all parts of the country, her presence, and her practical interest in all that concerned the welfare of railroad employés, had such a decided influence that the secretaries of the associations urged her to visit their organizations. Miss Gould hesitated to do so, as she had always preferred to remain unnoticed and was averse to the prominence this would give her before the public; but she did desire greatly to meet the railroad men and to render all possible encouragement to them in conducting the associations, and to study at first hand the conditions under which they work and live. Therefore, in October last, a party consisting of Miss Gould, her aunt, Mrs. Palen, and her cousin, together with Mr. C. J. Hicks and Mr. W. E. Lougee, secretaries of the international committee of the Young Men's Christian Association, and their wives, left for a twenty-three days' trip in the private car "Atlanta," built for the late Jay Gould. On every railroad section traversed one of the officers of the road accompanied the party. Miss Gould met personally the train crew of each section, and often would converse for half an hour with them, ascertaining the conditions that surrounded their lives and learning how she might best serve them with her means and influence.

At the first reception, held at Scranton, Penn., over five hundred railroad men were present. Some of them "laid over a trip," losing several days' wages in order to meet Miss Gould. Many came in their working clothes direct from the shops or road, and these men, when they apologized for their appearance, saying that they could not get home to put on their Sunday



MISS HELEN GOULD.

clothes, were placed at their ease as they were assured that she was more pleased to meet them direct from work. One man stood in line wearing his jeans and carrying his lighted lantern. It was interesting to see the confidence with which the men went forward to shake hands, evidently realizing that Helen Gould would welcome them in their working attire as readily as she would a man in evening dress. Expressions such as this were frequently heard: "I would not miss seeing her for — dollars," the amounts varying according to the jobs the speakers held.

Continuing the journey from Scranton, the party visited Peru, Ind., where within a short time Miss Gould greeted and shook hands with 538 persons. This was made one of the greatest social events the town has known. At Hoisington, Kan., a division point on the Missouri Pacific Railroad, a fine building and 435 members have been secured by the association. The library given by Miss Gould is one of the most valued features of the town. Here the party visited the high school and made addresses. By special train the car was taken to Horace, Kan., a town of but one hundred population, but a division point where several hundred railroad men are obliged to "lay over." The population of the entire county was but seven hundred, and over three hundred came to the reception. One family drove twenty-eight miles across the prairies. The library here is the only one in the county. At Denver two public receptions were given to the party, and the "health farm," which is conducted by the Denver association for young men suffering from tuberculosis, was visited. In rapid succession receptions were held at Colorado Springs, Fort Worth, El Paso, Palestine, Pine Bluff, Texarkana, and North Little Rock, where the new railroad association building was formally opened. This building cost \$24,000 and immediately enrolled 750 railroad men as members of the association. At Van Buren, Ark., another building was dedicated. The chairman of the committee here is the Hon. Philip D. Scott, who was United States commissioner to the world's fair, at whose home a reception was given in the afternoon. At the reception in the evening the mayors of North Little Rock and Argentine were in attendance. Following the addresses of welcome the representatives of eight different railroad organizations presented, through their spokesman, bouquets of flowers to Miss Gould.

Pressing through the crowd at one of the towns visited, a pale young woman, holding a sick child to her breast, appealed to Miss Gould for help. It was found that the woman's husband, who was a brakeman, had been for a long time sick. A substantial gift made it possible for the family to return to their home people in the East. Miss Gould's reputation as a generous giver subjects her naturally to appeals for gifts for all sorts of charitable and philanthropic purposes, which, if all were granted, would quickly consume the entire Gould fortune, large as it is. She does indeed give large sums away yearly, but her benevolence, as in the above instance, is marked by discrimination and good judgment.

The superintendent of one of the divisions of the road in Kansas, having headquarters at Osawatimie, through which the party passed in going West, became interested in securing an association for the railroad men centring at that point. He joined the party with his car on the return trip, and begged them to stop at his town, successfully backing up his appeal with this statement: "I have in my pocket the names of 750 men who have agreed to join an association and pay five dollars a year each should one be formed at that point, and also a subscription list of over seven thousand dollars toward a new building, besides a vote from the town council, giving free water and other inducements." The town was reached at sunrise, and as the train passed the round-house it was noticed that the twenty-five engines there had steam up to full head. When the train came to a stop at the station every whistle was turned loose, the bells from all the

churches clanged, and for five minutes it seemed like the Fourth of July. People came from all directions across the prairies, and at the end of this noisy demonstration fully one thousand people had gathered. A site was at once selected for the new building, and assurance was given that the balance of the funds would be secured for its erection. A twenty-minute reception was held at the rear of the car, and over four hundred men, mostly workingmen with their lunch-pails on their arms, shook hands with Miss Gould. At seven o'clock the train pulled out, followed by the cheers of the crowd. It was one of the greatest days in Osawatimie's history.

A gentleman in southwestern Texas, who has intimate knowledge of the railroad men in the South, declared that Miss Gould was the most popular woman in America, and she could carry to success a campaign for any issue she might espouse. At St. Louis Miss Gould attended a reception given in the Army Young Men's Christian Association tent at the world's fair, when the soldiers on the grounds and the Jefferson and Philippine Guards were present. On this occasion, also, she was greeted with honors and enthusiasm. At Pine Bluff, Ark., another new association building was opened. There a great gathering of men packed the opera-house, many of them the "toughest" railroaders in that section. Tom Keenan, a unique, vigorous old engineer, now pensioned from the service and who is conducting services for railroad men, made the address in his direct and characteristic way. Miss Gould took part in this service by reading the Scripture lesson, and at the end many of the men declared their purpose to become Christians. The membership of the association at Pine Bluff increased from 267 to 350 as a result of the visit. It was as if a persuasive evangelist had visited the town.

During the trip and at receptions and meetings there were distributed to railroad men over twelve thousand printed slips, giving a list of chapters in the Bible selected by Miss Gould herself personally, which she especially recommended the men to read. Among these were Exodus xx. (the Commandments); Psalms i., viii., xix., xxiii., xxvii., xci., ciii., cxxi.; Isaiah xxiii., lv.; the Sermon on the Mount, and many special selections in the New Testament. It would be difficult to sum up the influences of this trip of nearly seven thousand miles, and the visits to the twenty-four associations and meeting with fully twenty-five thousand people. The associations were directly benefited and stimulated by the visits, not only financially, but also by Miss Gould's keen sympathy with the men and her manifest desire to make their lives better in every way. She showed a modest and earnest approval of everything that was good, encouraged the men to help their fellows, and her interest in every man, whether he wore blue jeans or black broadcloth, was such as would make him believe that Christianity was a thing that was genuine. The railroad officials became more deeply interested in the welfare of their men, and this must result in better relations between superiors and subordinates in the service. Many letters have been received at the Young Men's Christian Association headquarters in New York, describing the good effect at various points of Miss Gould's visit. One writer says:

Miss Gould rode on the engine for about thirty miles, and here are the words from the fireman: "I have met the President of the United States, but when Miss Gould stepped up on the deck of old 44, I felt more highly honored than if it had been the President." Expressions like these are numerous: "Her visit to — did a world of good for the railroad men;" "Commands the respect of everyone;" "If we had more women like Miss Gould this would be a different world." Her trip certainly aroused enthusiasm and created a great interest in all departments of our work. The old association here never could interest the railroad men, but we now have them coming—almost three hundred railroad men as members in three weeks' time. Our educational and religious work is now in good running order.

Another writes as follows:

I will give you a few sayings gathered after Miss Gould's visit to the railroad department: "I have seen America's queen;" "I thank God; I have seen the best woman in this or any other country;" "Say, boys, she talked to me as though she had known me for years, and I stood there too embarrassed to open my mouth;" "I met her at Philadelphia, and when I told her so, she said, 'I remember you,' which did me more good than my pay-check." A lady said: "I don't blame the railroad boys for loving her; she just makes you feel that she is your friend."

Five years ago there were only 1,000 members of railroad associations on the Gould lines; at present there are 11,000, and the number is fast increasing. Since the organization of some of these associations in the Southwest at important division centres the character of entire towns has been changed, and the railroad service made safer and more efficient and the men more satisfied with their lives. Saloons which had been the headquarters of the railroad men have been closed, and the legitimate trade of towns has increased. The influence of Miss Gould's trip will be evident for a long time to come in intensifying these beneficial conditions. Seldom does the journey of one in private life result in so much good to so large a number of communities.

DRIVES away care, lends buoyancy to the spirits and strength to the body—Abbott's Angostura Bitters.



CROWD OBSERVING MISS GOULD'S PARTY AT ARGENTINE, KAN.



MISS GOULD AND PARTY WATCHING A BALLOON ASCENSION AT THE LATE WORLD'S FAIR.



ENGINE OF THE SPECIAL TRAIN, WITH WOMEN OF THE PARTY IN THE CAB.



YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION BUILDING, WHICH WAS FORMALLY OPENED BY MISS GOULD AT LITTLE ROCK, ARK



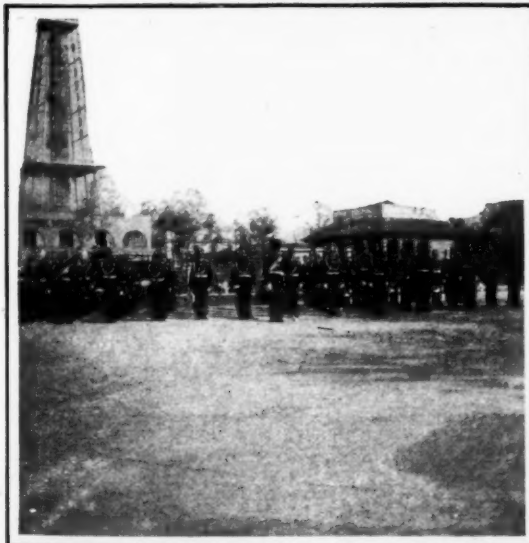
FINEST RAILROAD YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION BUILDING IN THE SOUTHWEST, AT PALESTINE, TEX.



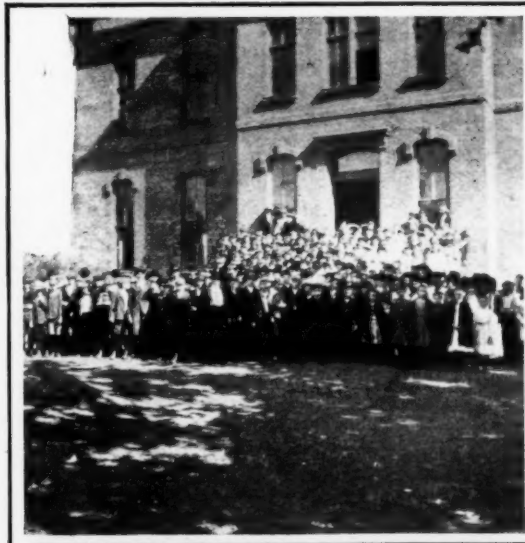
OVER ONE THOUSAND MEN AT OSAWATOMIE, KAN., WHO ASKED FOR A YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION BUILDING.



MEETING AT THE BUILDING AT CHILDRESS, TEX., IN WHICH MISS GOULD TOOK PART.



UNITED STATES MARINE BAND DRAWN UP FOR MISS GOULD'S RECEPTION AT THE ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION.



HIGH-SCHOOL PUPILS TURNING OUT TO WELCOME MISS GOULD AT VAN BUREN, ARK.

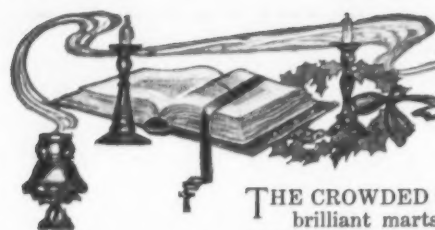


SPECIAL TRAIN IN WHICH MISS GOULD TOOK HER LONG JOURNEY.

MISS HELEN GOULD TRAVELS 7,000 MILES DOING GOOD.

EVERYWHERE ENTHUSIASTICALLY WELCOMED, SHE LOOKS INTO THE NEEDS OF THE EMPLOYEES OF THE GOULD LINES, AND FURTHERS THE WORK OF THE RAILROAD YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

See opposite page.



XMAS IN FOREIGN LANDS

By Jane A. Stewart



THE CROWDED streets and brilliant marts of Christmas-tide, the glowing Christmas-tree, the interchange of gifts and greetings, and the services in the churches are the chief features of the Christmas observance in the United States. While there are many to whom the perennial gift-giving is a burden, there are others to whom this is a source of great inspiration and delight because they get an opportunity to contribute to the joy of others.

The Pilgrim Fathers long ago tabooed Christmas. That was in a revulsion of feeling against the excesses introduced into the earlier celebration, and due to both the heathen origin of the festival and the rude customs of the period. So great was this feeling that Governor Bradford, in his "History of Plymouth Plantation," under date of 1621, thus refers to the attempt of some of the people of Plymouth to adhere to the customs of old England:

"On ye day called Christmas Day, ye Governor called them out to work (as was usual), but the most of this new company excused themselves and said it went against their consciences to work on that day. So the Governor told them if they made it a matter of conscience he would spare them until they were better informed. So he led away the rest and left them. But when they came home at noon from their work, he found them in the street at play, openly; some pitching the bar and some at stool-ball and such like sports. So he went to them and took away their implements and told them that it was against his conscience that they should play and others work."

Christmas has lived down its Saturnalian and heathen origin and the sturdy prejudice of the Puritans. To-day the holiday is *par excellence* the home festival of the American people, and its observance is always an infinite source of joy to those who have home centres in which to radiate; while it casts the genial glow of its pervasive happiness and warmth upon the loneliness of those who are set apart among the flotsam and jetsam of humanity, and of those who are the peculiar product of scattered and shattered homes.

Throughout Great Britain Christmas is the great week of the year. It is the one week when scattered families are reunited, when tender memories and old associations are revived, when friend greets friend with cheery expansiveness in striking contrast with the characteristic reserve of the English nature. Business is practically suspended in London for the five days succeeding Christmas eve. There is nothing left of the obsolete orgies which so offended the Puritan element in the times of Cromwell. It would be an unimaginable English monarch who would forbid any observation of the twenty-fifth of December. The example is set by the royal family of the ideal way in which to spend the happy, merry Christmas-tide which the English people cherish. It is the custom of King Edward VII. and Queen Alexandra to pass the holiday quietly at Sandringham, and there to give personal supervision to the distribution of gifts.

Their Majesties observe the best English traditions by attending service on Christmas morning at Sandringham Church, which is prettily decorated with flowers and evergreens. The choir sings Gounod's "Bethlehem," and familiar hymns, such as "Hark! the Herald Angels Sing" and "O, Come All Ye Faithful." The religious service is followed by a quiet family reunion, a prototype of the gatherings in humbler homes throughout the United Kingdom. It is said that nothing creates a better impression in Great Britain than that the sovereign and royal family should observe national customs in the national way.

The Christmas customs of the English-speaking people are drawn chiefly from the fatherland, where the joys of the holiday season are ushered in on Christmas eve. To Germany we owe the Christmas-tree and the maintenance of the best of the old customs. Throughout the Fatherland the decoration of the house begins as early as the morning of December 24th. One room from which all save "die Mutter" are rigidly excluded contains the Christmas-tree. Greens are hung from window to door, and garlands are placed upon the walls. On Christmas eve, promptly at six P. M., at the ringing of the bell, the doors of the "Christmas-room" fly open and the tree is revealed to the impatient, admiring family in all the glory of its candles, tinsel, sweetmeats, and gifts. They find not only the adorned Christmas-tree, but each one of them a special table set for him.

Before Christmas everybody in the house has his secrets. Now these secrets are being revealed, and the children hasten to their different tables, curious to see whether their hopes and wishes have been realized. But these tables are not limited to the children in the German homes. Not only the immediate family, but the whole household meets under the Christmas-tree. For each of the servants Christmas boxes are provided on a big table. Sometimes the servants prefer receiving money, but even then some Christmas token is added in order that the table may be full. After the distribution of the gifts, there follows a distinctively German custom. Every one, both large and small, indulges in a hearty embrace and an affectionate kiss. No one is exempt. Young and old, friend and relative, rich and poor, take part in the ceremony. Even

the Emperor does not forego this feature of the observance. Merrymaking, supper, and dancing follow.

In some parts of Germany, Scandinavia, and Holland the custom is for all the children to offer a petition at the chimney-corner on Christmas eve to Kriss Kringle, asking him to fill their stockings for Christmas morning, and many hopes and fears are confided to him. "Kriss Kingle" is a corruption of "Christ-Kindlein," who is supposed to descend the chimney with gifts for all good children, and has in Germany superseded St. Nicholas, or Santa Claus, the patron saint of children. The way of observing Christmas in Holland is of peculiar interest. In all the towns and villages, at midnight on Christmas eve, the men, in varied costumes, meet in the principal squares, chanting the "Gloria in Excelsis." A large star, in which there are several lighted candles shining as one, is mounted on a pole. This star is symbolical of the star that guided the Wise Men of the East. The scene is deeply impressive. As the long procession, chanting the "Gloria," marches slowly along, the star casts its radiance in the dark, winding streets.

Christmas in Italy centres around the church. Nearly all the Roman Catholic churches have a reproduction of the stable of Bethlehem, with all the prominent figures of the Nativity. Before the *Presepio*, as this representation is called, the mothers gather and urge their little ones to recite their hymns of praise to the Madonna and the Child. Roman children receive no gifts on Christmas day. The children of the evangelical churches have lovely Christmas-trees, their green, aromatic branches laden with yellow oranges, silvered balls, and strings of gilt paper, bright with lighted candles of red, white, and green, the colors of Italy, and with mimic snow. The Sunday-schools generally have Christmas-trees also laden with gifts.

On Christmas eve in many Italian homes a family festival is held where the old and young to the third and fourth generation meet at a supper of fish, eels, nuts, cakes, and fruit, or vegetables. No meat is included in the *magro*, which is, however, a satisfying repast. It is followed the next day by the sumptuous dinner, graced necessarily by a fat capon, and ended by *pau giallo*, a sort of coarse nut and fruit cake. It is the perennial holiday custom of the Italian tradesmen, as well as the German and Russian, to send to their patrons complimentary gifts at Christmas-time. These tokens are recognized in Italy by the *mancie*, or small sum of money given in return.

In France, as in Italy, Christmas has not the same

status in popular regard as in other lands.

Yet Paris, it is stated, uses 50,000 Christmas-trees each year, the result of German suggestion. In 1870 the famous old cathedral of Notre Dame was made the scene of the German Christmas celebrations, which have left a permanent impression. In the convents of France, Christmas eve is a very beautiful festival. The sweet custom of making gifts for the poor is carried out. The children all receive Christmas-boxes, and usually the first gift taken from these is placed in the basket for the poor. If Christmas week is a great week in Great Britain, the United States, and Germany, it is greater still in Russia. The celebration of Christmas in the Czar's dominions is an extensive and unique ceremony. The Christmas holidays comprise two entire weeks. Beginning with December 24th, there is one long line of successive holidays till January 8th. Work is stopped in factories, and school is closed. Everybody takes a vacation; and this condition of things is attributed to the fact that the Russian peasant is not possessed with the fever of money-getting, and has not yet reached that stage of civilization where money is everything.

The business streets of Russian cities bear the aspect of a brilliant fair in gay decorations and thronged with crowds of different races—Tartars, Armenians, Circassians, and many more, in their varied national costumes. The Christmas-tree laden with gifts is the prevailing feature in the homes of all classes. Large sums are expended in presents. A quiet family reunion marks the first day. This is followed by a day of congratulations, when both front and back door bells are kept constantly ringing by friends both rich and poor. Carriages and cabs fly through the streets bearing callers to extend the national form of holiday greeting, "*Sprashnikom*," "With the holidays," which is the Russian way of saying "Merry Christmas." Tips are expected by all classes of servants and dealers, and visits from the clergy involve an invariable donation.

The Russian society man is bound during the holidays to kiss the hand of the women whom he greets. But the custom of Christmas calls, like the former New Year calling of the United States, is becoming obsolete. It is now looked on as tiresome, useless, and expensive. The third Christmas day is marked by the court reception, during which Nicholas II. receives the highest councilors of state—the senators, the representatives of the synod, the army, navy, and other chief subjects. Among the Russian common people the Christmas-time has customs of local and peculiar significance. That is a type of the early English custom when peasants gather in groups, singing carols in front of noblemen's houses, and eagerly accept the gifts of coin thrown to them from the windows. This is called in Russia the *Kolenda*. It always precedes a quaint representation by the peasants of all ages. They dress themselves in the style of different animals. This is done to commemorate Christ's having been born in a stable.

In most countries Christmas is observed in a measure religiously. To the natives of the Philippines Christmas is largely a religious ceremony, as in Italy and France. All over the islands Christmas bells ring out for hours. A grand Mass is celebrated in the early morning. The churches are profusely decorated with palms and fragrant blossoms. Great wreaths and chains of cut flowers are carried by the children, who sing songs and parade through the streets. A Filipino band leads the procession. In Mexico, too, Christmas is a *fiesta* much like others on the calendar. Its distinguishing feature is the Christmas-eve market of small booths lining the thoroughfares, where everything marketable is offered for sale—candles a foot in diameter, and others scarcely larger than matches; pottery, baskets, rebozos, serapes, huge tissue-paper ornaments; candy, fruit, nuts, sausages, mirrors, knives, and cigarettes.

In Cuba, where the sun shines fiercely at Christmas time, there is no holiday crowd on the streets. Pig takes the place of turkey. The Christmas dinner is a supper and part of a religious feast at midnight on Christmas eve. Wherever English, Americans, or Germans dwell, the world around, the Christmas customs of the home land have been introduced. Wherever there is an American man-of-war there is an American Christmas. This is equally true of merchant and passenger ships of all nations.

The cosmopolitan character of the Christmas holiday is best illustrated in some foreign port where half a dozen ships of different countries are anchored side by side. On Christmas day the crew of the Russian ship, for example, will intone the stately chant of the solemn Russian hymn. At its conclusion there is a silence. Then the sailors on a Dutch trading vessel will chant the inspiring national air of the Netherlands. The next ship, perhaps, is a British man-of-war, and its crew lift their voices in "God Save the King." Then there is pretty sure to be an American ship or two. The blue-coated sailors all join in, and the "Star-spangled Banner" drifts across the sparkling waters. High from the signal yard flutters the glorious message which has rejoiced the hearts of men for ages: "Peace on earth, good-will toward men." From the foreyard flies the universal friendly salutation, "A Merry Christmas."

Uncle Sam.

A GREAT big friend of all the world
Is your genial Uncle Sam,
And he has no need to pose and strut
As the only great "I am!"
He knows there are others as big as himself,
But on this he makes his brag—
That there's none so happy, and none so free,
As the millions under his flag!

THEN it's eyes front—guide right—
Dress to your uncle's flag!
It's an emblem pure that can endure
Without the aid of brag.
Light of the hopeless, hope of the slave
It was, and ever shall be;
So it's stand by—hats off
To the flag of liberty!

THE eagle's standard tops them all—
'Rah! for the eagle-bird,
And the rest stand 'round and lie to the ground
When his piercing voice is heard.
In his talons keen there may be seen
A flag—red, white, and blue;
And he bears it high in the golden sky
For Freedom's sons to view.

THEN it's rally, boys—cheer, boys—
'Rah! for the eagle's home;
Built of the hills and the plains and the lakes,
With the great sky for its dome.
And 'rah! for the stretch of the eagle's wing
That covers this Western world;
And a dozen or more for the sand in his paw,
And the flag that shall never be furled!

THE battle-line, the bloody breach,
Have seen its folds of flame,
Where dripping steel and the shrapnel's screech
Were all a part of the game.
But the boys "stood pat" for all of that,
And the flag "stayed put" where they took it,
And though heroes fell in a rain of hell—
Yet never a man forsook it!

THEN it's steady, boys—ready, boys—
For the banner of liberty!
The flag that blesses hill and plain
And kisses the bounding sea.
Light of the hopeless, hope of the world!
Mankind it ever shall bless;
May it shed its light till the world is bright
And its shadow never grow less!

GEORGE F. VIETT.



FAMILY GATHERING ON "HOLY NIGHT" (CHRISTMAS EVE) IN GERMANY—SANTA CLAUS DISTRIBUTING GIFTS.
Drawn by Edward Cucuel.



CHILDREN OF A HOUSEHOLD IN FRANCE DELIGHTED WITH THEIR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.
From a painting by M. Jules Boquet.



JOLLY ITALIAN FAMILY ASSEMBLED ON CHRISTMAS EVENING IN NAPLES, AND ENGAGED IN THE FAVORITE NEAPOLITAN GAME OF LOTO.
Drawn by F. Matania.



CHRISTMAS EVE IN THE AUSTRIAN VALLEY OF ISCHL—THE STREET LINED WITH MARKET BOOTHS—ST. NICHOLAS AND GRAMPUS (THE TERROR OF NAUGHTY CHILDREN) PARADING.
Drawn by Paul Thiriat.



VILLAGERS IN THE ITALIAN VALLEY OF MANDELLO MAKING VOTIVE OFFERINGS OF SOUP AND OTHER THINGS ON CHRISTMAS DAY TO A SCULPTURED GROUP OF THE NATIVITY.
Drawn by Riccardo Pellegrini.



THE THRONGED CHRISTMAS MARKET ON THE QUAI AUX FLEURS, AT PARIS.
Drawn by S. Macchiati.



CHILDREN EAGERLY INSPECTING THE CHRISTMAS DISPLAY IN THE WINDOW OF A DAME'S SHOP IN ENGLAND.

JOYS OF CHRISTMAS-TIDE IN COUNTRIES BEYOND THE SEA.
STRIKING WAYS IN WHICH THE WORLD'S CHIEF HOLIDAY IS RECOGNIZED AND CELEBRATED IN FOREIGN LANDS.
See opposite page.

An American Woman Tells of Strange Things in Japan

By Eleanor Franklin



JAPANESE GIRL CLAD FOR A RAINY DAY.

EVERY people in every land has something peculiar to itself, some small oddity which, once observed, can never be lost sight of, and it usually points pretty closely to the key-note of the national life. At least, so it seems to me, but I may be the victim of an unfortunate mental habit which causes me to pounce upon inconsequent things and to

see them constantly, to the exclusion of more important details, through a recognition of which I might evolve more rational ideas.

Now, the one eternally evident thing in the "land of the morning," the "kingdom of first sunbeams," is feet—feet by the single pair and feet by the tens of thousands. Even one's own feet become in Japan, in a short time, the object of first consideration and constant thought, and one acquires the most peculiar set of habits in connection with them. I remember, the night I landed in Yokohama off the good ship *Gaelic*, the first sound to reach my listening ears was the "clank-clonk-clunk-clunk, clank-clonk-clunk-clunk" of thousands of wooden shoes in a narrow, graveled street down which I looked through a myriad of bobbing, blinking, bright, fantastically beautiful paper lanterns on long bamboo poles that swayed and swung in the breeze.

Oh! it was fascinating, and the most fascinating thing about it was the "clank-clonk-clunk-clunk," which I knew was an every-day sound of Japan that my ears must hear for months. I had heard the "clug-clug" of wooden shoes on the streets of old Normandy towns; I had heard the "shog-shog" of dragging sabots on the highways of Denmark and Sweden; I had heard the "pat-pat" of bare and sandaled feet in tropical countries of three-quarters of the earth, but never had I heard anything like that ringing "clank-clonk-clunk-clunk" of the wooden clogs of Japan. "Clogs" is not a good name for these peculiar shoes, because it is a heavy, unmusical word, which conveys no real idea as to what they are. The Japanese word for them is "*geta*," which sounds almost exactly like the English word gaiter, but even this is too heavy and hard for their airy, ringing lightness.

They are made of the lightest dry wood and are cut with two stilt-like from the bottom from one to three inches long. By "stilts" I mean two straight pieces of wood set in the middle of the foot, upon which one teeters along in the most indescribably enjoyable manner. The *geta* are held on by a thong which fits between the first two toes and runs backward, clasping the sides of the foot. In summer-time most people, women and men, of every class, wear them on bare feet, but they are supposed to be worn with *tabi*, small cloth gaiters, which cover the feet to the ankles and are cut with a place for the great toe, like a mitten with a thumb.

Then there are the *asaura*, or straw sandals, which the coolies wear. I wonder how many thousands of pairs of these one could count in a day's journey. They are nothing but pieces of heavy, coarse straw matting woven into the shape of a sole and fitted with a rice-straw thong, which looks as if it would chafe a foot terribly. They are worn simply for the protection of the bottoms of bare feet, and every riksha puller and common laborer in the empire wears them all the time. They even put them on their horses and oxen, and, traveling in the country, one sees hundreds of them, worn out and discarded, by the roadside. They are simple things to make and every coolie knows how to make his own; but, nevertheless, there are shops where *asaura* are a specialty, and one sees them hanging in strings and festoons from the ceilings of queer little houses, where queer little men and women sit upon their feet on the floor weaving other strings and festoons of them from piles of malodorous rice straw.

Zori are refined *asaura*, woven of the finest, softest, whitest rice straw and fitted with thongs of brilliant silks and velvets. They are only meant for house slippers, and are ranged in neat little rows just inside the *shoji*, to be stepped into after the *geta* have been discarded at the outside door. There are as many kinds of *geta* as there are of American shoes, and the fashionable young man of Japan is just as careful in his selection of them, evidently, as is the dapper youth of Broadway in his selection of patent leathers. He has his *geta* for rainy weather, which are very high—four inches sometimes—and covered over the toes with a piece of stiff leather, like a little tent, to keep the feet dry and clean. Then he has his *geta* for ordinary wear, which are of plain polished wood, without color or ornament of any kind; and, also, he has his fancy *geta* for occasions when he dons his beautiful silk *kimono* and wears his white silk *tabi*. These are made of exquisite lacquer sometimes, or other highly polished wood, and invariably have very high stilts. I suppose they are responsible for the Japanese expression, "Please descend from your too honorably lofty

the home life of the nation, I should say they are the most important thing in the empire. They furnish the reason for Japanese simplicity. They are the first cause of some of the most conspicuous of Japanese characteristics, and they are entirely responsible for the fact that Japanese feet are the most eternally evident thing in the country.

One may never enter a Japanese house with shoes on, of course; hence, before every door in the country there is a row of *geta*, ranging in sizes from little baby ones three inches long to grandfather's big, lofty rain clogs under their stiff leather toe-tents, and each pair sits backed up against the step, ready to be walked into without a suggestion of difficulty. Nowadays one sees many European shoes—I am glad they don't call the kind one usually sees over there American shoes—along with the native foot-gear, and my heart always goes out in sympathy to the poor Japanese who, from necessity or through a mistaken idea of progress, has adopted these leather abominations and must sit down upon his door-step and squeeze his perfect feet, which have never known pressure of any kind, into illy-shaped "congress gaiters," or queer, stiff, brown-leather affairs, with "made in Germany" stamped upon them and all over them.

It would not be so bad if one could walk into Japanese houses with "European shoes" on, but they must be left outside with the *geta*, and one's respect for the Japanese endeavor to adopt "Western civilization" grows apace when one reflects upon some of the minor difficulties he has to encounter, and considers the fact that at his present stage of development he may have to carry concealed about his person somewhere an indispensable shoe-horn. In America, when we go into a theatre or other place of amusement, we check our coats and umbrellas. In Japan we check our shoes, and one of the strangest things, from our viewpoint, to be seen on the streets of a Japanese city are the rows upon rows of wooden shoes ranged outside of theatres

and protected by a boy who sits behind a pile of huge wooden checks, saying something over and over again in a monotonous voice, which doesn't sound unlike the "Check your coats and umbrellas" heard in the foyers of our own play-houses.

European and American residents have protested so strongly and so continuously against having to take off their shoes every time they step in off the street, that the ever accommodating Japanese has contrived a way to save them the trouble; so now the foreigner is confronted, wherever he goes, by a pair of huge moc-casins, made usually of bright-red Canton flannel, which are slipped on over his shoes and tied about his ankles like a pair of sacks, much to the evident amusement of the simple-hearted natives, to whom the "green-eyed barbarian" is the funniest thing on earth even at his very best. On all temple steps, before all tea-houses, at the entrances of all theatres, wherever the foreign traveler is likely to go, there are women with bundles of these ungainly things waiting to earn a pittance from any chance visitor who doesn't want to take off his shoes.

At first this is all a great nuisance, and one wonders why the progressive Japanese don't do away with the *tatami* and have floors in their houses, and beds and tables and chairs, like civilized humanity, but gradually, if one is at all impressionable, one's point of view changes; one adapts one's self to the national mode of life and comes in time to appreciate the advantages of its perfect simplicity. One gets used to going about in soft *zori* on spotless, sweet-scented mats that give beneath one restfully. One learns, even, to enjoy the beautiful, light *geta* which keep one so high and dry and teeter so delightfully, and it is a matter for regret to the foreigner who has lived among the people as the

A BEAUTIFULLY-GOWNED WOMAN WITH CLOGS ON HER FEET.



A DEMURE LITTLE GEISHA GIRL, WHO IS MOSTLY FEET, POSING FOR HER PICTURE IN A TEA-HOUSE GARDEN.

geta," which is equivalent to our own "Come down off your high horse."

It is not, however, the oddity of foot-wear that makes one see feet all the time in Japan. It is the constant shifting and changing of shoes, the walking into and out of them at all doors, upon all occasions, and the consequent curious display of bare or stockinged feet. As everybody knows, the houses in Japan are built of paper and fine, light, polished wood. They are doll-houses, mere play-places, which would hardly hold ordinary American or European furniture, and since the Japanese luxuriates in simplicity instead of in profusion, they are exactly suited to his requirements. The floors are covered with soft straw mats about an inch thick and finished with a surface as smooth as silk. These mats are called *tatami*, and they are just about the extent of Japanese furniture. They are beds, tables, and chairs for prince and pauper alike, since no home is so poor as to be without *tatami* of some sort, and, being of first importance to



JAPANESE WOMAN OF A HIGH CLASS RETURNING, BAREFOOTED, FROM WORSHIP AT THE TEMPLE.

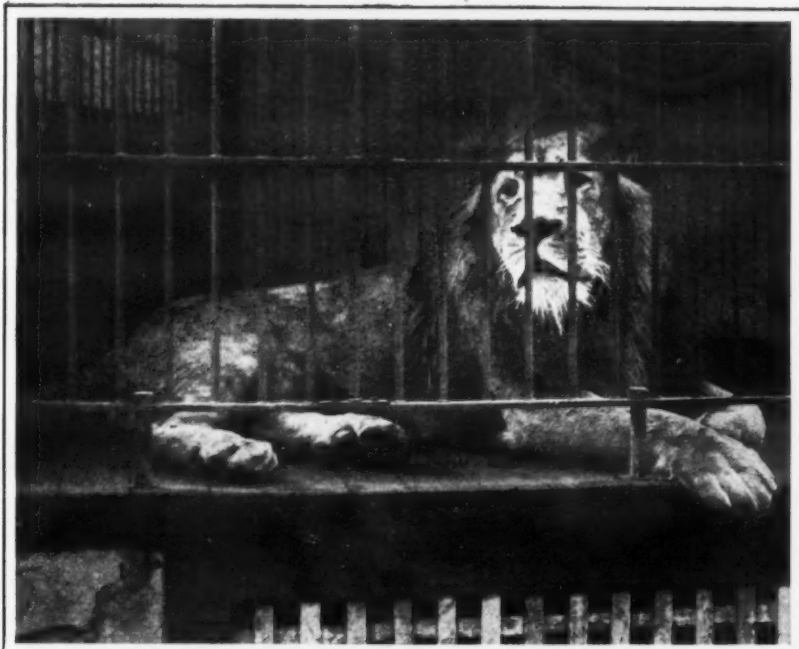
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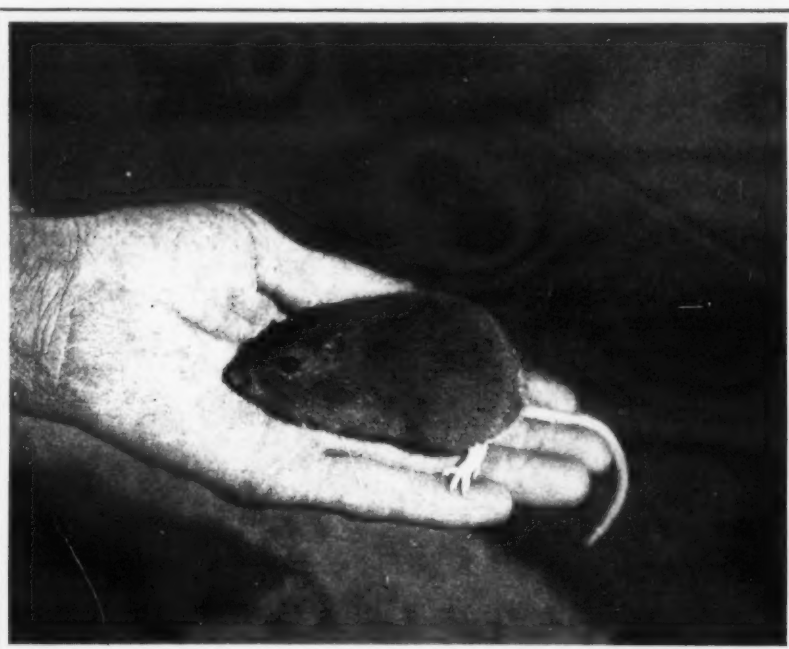
(PRIZE-WINNER) SAILOR BOYS ON THE U. S. S. "PRAIRIE" AND THEIR MASCOT.
Joseph Salallo, United States Navy.



LEADING VIOLINIST OF MONKEY-LAND.
S. E. Wright, Illinois.



THE BIG LION, "CLEVELAND," AT THE WADE PARK "ZOO," CLEVELAND, OHIO.
Fred Volk, Ohio.



WESTERN FIELD-MOUSE JUST CAUGHT BUT VERY TAME.
G. S. McColm, Kansas.



PET DOG GETS A SHARE OF THE PARASOL.
Frank G. Smith, Michigan.



TRAINED BEARS AND THEIR WANDERING MASTERS.
Miss G. Mounts, Ohio.

AMATEUR PRIZE PHOTO CONTEST—UNITED STATES NAVY WINS.
ODD LITTLE ANIMAL SHOW, THE ENTRIES IN WHICH HAVE BEEN MADE BY THE PET-LOVING CAMERISTS.
(SEE OUR AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC ANNOUNCEMENT ON PAGE 905.)

BOOKS AND AUTHORS

BY LA SALLE A. MAYNARD



REV. HUGH BLACK,
Author of "The Practice of Self-culture."
Webster.

REV. HUGH BLACK, the author of "The Practice of Self-culture," is minister of St. George's Free Church, Edinburgh. He was born at Rothesay in 1868, and was educated at Rothesay Academy, Glasgow University, and Free Church College, Glasgow. He was called to Edinburgh in 1896. Hitherto

he has been best known by his book on "Friendship," published three or four years ago. The theme of his new book, "The Practice of Self-culture," is the practical ways in which the self can be equipped for service. It frankly admits that self-culture is not in itself a complete ideal for human life, but has its place as the necessary education to make a man's contribution to the world worthy.

WITH THE celebration of Mrs. A. D. T. Whitney's eightieth birthday comes the announcement

from Houghton, Mifflin & Co. of a new novel by the popular author of "Faith Gartney's Girlhood." For upward of forty years young girls have profited by reading the enjoyable stories to which Mrs. Whitney has given her charming style and pleasing talents. "Biddy's Episodes" is a novel portraying a type of girlhood essentially American—self-reliant, restless, but earnest, sympathetic, and always interesting. It is a bright, amusing story, and loses none of its charm by contrast with Mrs. Whitney's earlier work.

THE WAR in the far East will occasion the writing of many books, but few of these will be more interesting than Dr. Louis L. Seaman's "From Tokio through Manchuria with the Japanese." Dr. Seaman, who is prominent in his profession in New York, was major and surgeon, United States Volunteers, during the Spanish-American and the Philippine wars, and with the allied armies in the Boxer campaign in China. He went to the Orient this year to observe the medical system of the Mikado's armies in active service. His experience in three previous wars had made him a most competent observer, and this fact must lend great weight to his statements and conclusions. The doctor, however, does not give us merely a dry, professional report, but a narrative full of incident and adventure, and his pages are embellished with many illustrations. Although he, as well as the war corre-

spondents, was forbidden from going to the very front, he managed to witness some severe fighting. He got well into the heart of Manchuria, where he was entertained by Chinese bandits who were aiding the Japanese, and he made several ineffectual and hazardous attempts to enter Port Arthur.

He had free run of the Japanese army hospitals, the treatment of the wounded in which he highly commends. He evidently considers the Japanese medical, commissary, and transport arrangements the best in the world, and he criticises the United States government for having failed to send official representatives with the Japanese forces to study and to report on these branches of Japan's military system. The doctor speaks his mind freely on this point, and his utterance may excite a lively discussion. (Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York.)



DR. LOUIS L. SEAMAN,
Author of a book about the far East war.
Dipont.

Golden Treasures of Northeastern Oregon

By Ernest C. Rowe

NORTHEASTERN Oregon is heavily mineralized. Within its area of 175 by 150 miles there is hardly a square-mile of surface without some indication of gold and silver, especially on the Blue and Powder River Mountains. This section is well watered by several rivers, the mountain snows during the spring and summer continually replenishing the streams which are such necessary adjuncts in mining. Withal, nowhere in America is there a more attractive spot for the miner. Still, with all these natural advantages and with fair railroad development, northeastern Oregon has but recently awakened, and even now is but little known outside her own confines.

Gold was discovered in northeastern Oregon in 1861 by H. B. Griffin. The news of Griffin's discovery spread rapidly, and the stories of gold lured thousands of miners from California, Idaho, and Nevada. Much gold was found, and each new find served to stimulate the rush. The town of Auburn sprang up like magic, and before long numbered ten thousand inhabitants. The second spring following Griffin's discovery news came into Auburn of a big strike in the Boisé Basin, across the Snake River. A stampede to the new diggings followed, decimating Auburn's population. But the eastern Oregon placers along the east fork of the Powder River, rich in auriferous gravel, were a magnet so potent that only a handful of the established workers were lured away. Granite and Clear Creek canyons became scenes of unprecedented activity. Granite, fifty miles down the Sumpter valley, became Auburn's successor, and although the placers in this district have long ceased to yield much gold, Granite is a centre of tremendous activity going on in the surrounding mountains, where quartz mining is booming. Auburn now numbers only eighteen people. Griffin, his wife, and two children are buried near there in a well-nigh inaccessible gulch. He died poor and without kin, but the State has caused a granite shaft to be placed on his grave, which gives permanent record to his discoveries.

From Sumpter, a flourishing city, and, until recently, the terminal of the Sumpter Valley Railroad, to a point several miles beyond Granite, in all twenty miles, the bed of Clear Creek looks not unlike an earthquake's trail. Almost every foot of the gulch shows the work of hydraulics. Water, plentiful and inexpensively diverted from natural courses, was trained upon the gravel-beds with results handsomely rewarding the miners' efforts. The total yield of this basin was high in the millions. These alluvial sands have been washed three times: first by the whites, then by Chinamen, and lastly by whites again with hydraulics and powerful monitors, which had in 1867 been introduced into Oregon from California. With the passing of the placers the practical quartz miners made their entry. Quartz ledges without number were found, and during the past thirty years many mines have been opened and developed which have gone into the lists of bonanzas. Grant and Baker counties have sent to the mints millions of the precious metal, but the development of this region has been slow.

Sumpter, a by no means unattractive town of some few thousand souls, seems to be the centre of a half-dozen well-defined gold-mining districts, with Quartzburg on the west, and Crocker Creek, Red Boy, and Greenhorn districts adjacent. The Sumpter Valley Railroad penetrates this country for fifty miles southwest from Baker City, on the Oregon Railway and Navigation Company's road, and is pushing its trail into the heart of the John Day country and by another year will be bringing out ore to the smelter at Sumpter from mines now reached only by wagon road. There are plenty of producing mines within a day's

staging of Sumpter, and new ones are being opened up rapidly; for capital is awakening to a realizing sense of vast investment possibilities within this region of gold. Probably the most active and best-known mine owner in eastern Oregon is Mr. O. C. Wright, and it was the narrator's good fortune, last month, to meet this gentleman in his beautiful home in Sumpter, and receive his invitation to visit several mines, some quite near Sumpter. As my time was limited, Mr. Wright suggested a trip to the Red Boy district, and if time permitted we could circle around from there to the John Day, where his mine, the Black Butte, is taking out \$500 a day in bullion.

I will never forget the drive to Granite. Nowhere on this earth is the work of the Creator more beautiful. For most of the twenty miles, the excellent road follows a water-course with pine-covered mountains flanking either side. The silence within these rocky walls is intense, and the grandeur of the scene awes by its utter loneliness. Thirty or even twenty years ago this canyon was the scene of stirring events, for every foot has been overturned by the early placer miners. We spent the night in Granite, a town hidden away amidst this mountain fastness, and the next morning drove four miles farther to the Blue Bird mine, which is the property of Mr. Wright and Mr. Grattan H. Wheeler, of New York. This property was just about to go into the dividend class, and I handled some of the gold which was to go toward making up the first payment of profit to the owners. Mining properties are usually uninviting places, but here everything was the reverse of that. One could eat his meals on the floor of the boarding-house, so spotless was it kept, and the abundant meals served to the miners were exceedingly appetizing. Even in the mill, one's best clothes were not in danger; nor in the engine-house, for cleanliness is the rule at the Blue Bird. Even in the tunnels and underground workings, the same order and neatness were observed, modified, of course, by the conditions. I remarked this to Mr. Wright, who explained that they could get much better service from the employes when strict order and regard to cleanliness were the rule.

The superintendent of this mine is George Barrett, who has spent nearly thirty years mining in eastern Oregon. Barrett's fame is known all over the State, and with his practical experience, bought by hard work of hands and brain, he knows more about mining than a dozen university courses could teach him. Were I to buy a prospect, Barrett is the class of man I would employ to make a paying mine out of my prospect; nor would I buy at all without the sanction of this kind of expert. This type of miner is essentially the kind that will develop eastern Oregon and bring out to light the hidden wealth within these gold-ribbed hills.

The Blue Bird is one of the newer of the eastern Oregon mines, and less than four years ago hardly laid claim to the name of a prospect, but under the present ownership it promises to give a great account of itself. Standing by the tunnel, one can cast a stone over to the Red Boy shaft-house, out of which one million dollars have been taken, and the Blue Bird ore is exactly the same kind, and is on, I believe, the same vein. With Mr. Barrett as a guide, I walked through nearly half a mile of tunnels and drifts; saw the ore brought down from the slopes and wheeled away in iron cars to the crusher; saw it pulverized in the ponderous stamps, out of which it emerges a muddy-looking substance which, by gravity, passes over copper plates covered with quicksilver. These plates catch the "free" gold, and the rest of the mud goes onto the concentrating-tables, where the good is segregated from the bad—that is, the gold-bearing sand or mud, being heavier than the rock or sand carrying no values, is shaken into

one corner of the table and passes into receptacles, where the water is drained off. This residuum is concentrates, and by taking up a handful one can easily see by the weight and color that the concentrates are heavily mineralized. The tailings are much lighter, and are valueless, or contain so little value that it would cost more to treat the stuff than the result would justify. Mr. Barrett explained that there were about as many kinds of ore as there were kinds of people, and no two kinds of either needed the same treatment to bring out the best within them.

The concentrates from many mines would need smelting, which would cost the Blue Bird people about sixteen dollars a ton for smelter charges and freight. But the Blue Bird concentrates can be automatically belted to the cyanide tank and 97 per cent. of the values saved at a cost of a dollar and thirty cents a ton. The Blue Bird ores, like those of the Red Boy, its neighbor, average from twenty dollars to forty dollars the ton. Were they to be treated at a cost of sixteen dollars the ton, there would still be a handsome profit, for the smelter would not get the ore as mined, but only the concentrates. It takes from fifteen to twenty tons of ore to make one ton of concentrates at the Blue Bird; hence, with ore as mined running about twenty dollars a ton, there would be represented a value in a ton of concentrates of about three hundred dollars at the very lowest estimate. The Blue Bird people are lucky in the kind of ore they have, for it all can be cyanided cheaply. On vein number one cross-cut, about two hundred feet from the entrance of the tunnel, I was shown a drift of ore which needs an entirely different treatment, and must be subjected to the rolls instead of stamps; but this, too, is amenable to cyaniding, and carries even higher values than vein number two, which the tunnel cross-cuts about four hundred feet in from the portal. All the veins of this mine have a dip of over eleven hundred feet from the surface to the point of tunnel intersection, and no man will ever live long enough to measure their depth.

But with a nature's storehouse so full of treasure, economy must be the watchword of mine management. Every seemingly little thing must be reckoned, for it's just these little things that help to make up the dividends. I saw the mighty compressors pump air into the many chambers to work the drills and to furnish fresh air to the underground workers, but this air is soon changed to poisonous gases and must be removed. A former management used a separate exhaust steam-engine for this purpose, at a cost of probably ten dollars a day in fuel and wages to the sub-engineer. The cost of coal is prohibitive and wood costs five dollars a cord; water is plentiful and costs nothing. Water running out of the tunnel, formerly going to waste, now runs the air-pump. "Just this little saving," said Superintendent Barrett, "but it means \$3,000 more for the stockholders each year."

The promoters of the Blue Bird are in the mining business rather than in the stock-selling business. There is a clean-cut distinction between the two types. One makes a mine which will pay dividends for years upon years; the other manufactures stock certificates and disappoints investors. Evidently Mr. Wheeler and Mr. Wright belong to the former class, for the Blue Bird clearly is a mine of wonderful development and promise. The Blue Bird is only one of many other wonderfully promising mines in this section, and there are many which have already enriched their Eastern owners by princely sums. But the hills have hardly been touched. What eastern Oregon needs is a liberal campaign of educative advertising. She needs money to develop the natural resources unquestionably there, and she needs men. The gold is there; it's up to the East to get it out.



MRS. FISKE
In her new rôle of *Leah Kleschna*, at the Manhattan.—*Otto Savony Co.*



SCENE FROM MRS. FISKE'S PRODUCTION OF "*LEAH KLESCHNA*," AT THE MANHATTAN.
Players, from the left—William B. Mack as *Schramm*, Mrs. Fiske as *Leah*, Charles Cartwright as *Kleschna*, George Arliss as *Raoul*.—*Byron.*



EDWARD TERRY,
The English actor, who comes to the Princess in "*The House of Burnside*."



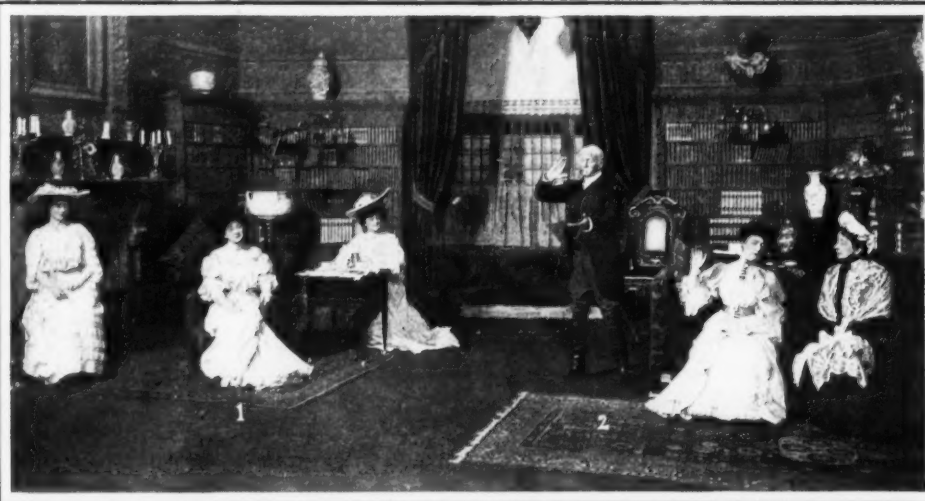
FRANK DOANE, HARRY BULGER, AND STANLEY FORDE IN THE FANTASTIC MUSICAL COMEDY, "*WOODLAND*," AT THE NEW YORK.—*Byron.*



THE SPRIGHTLY INDIAN MAIDS IN "*IT HAPPENED IN NORDLAND*," AT THE LEW FIELDS THEATRE.—*Hall.*



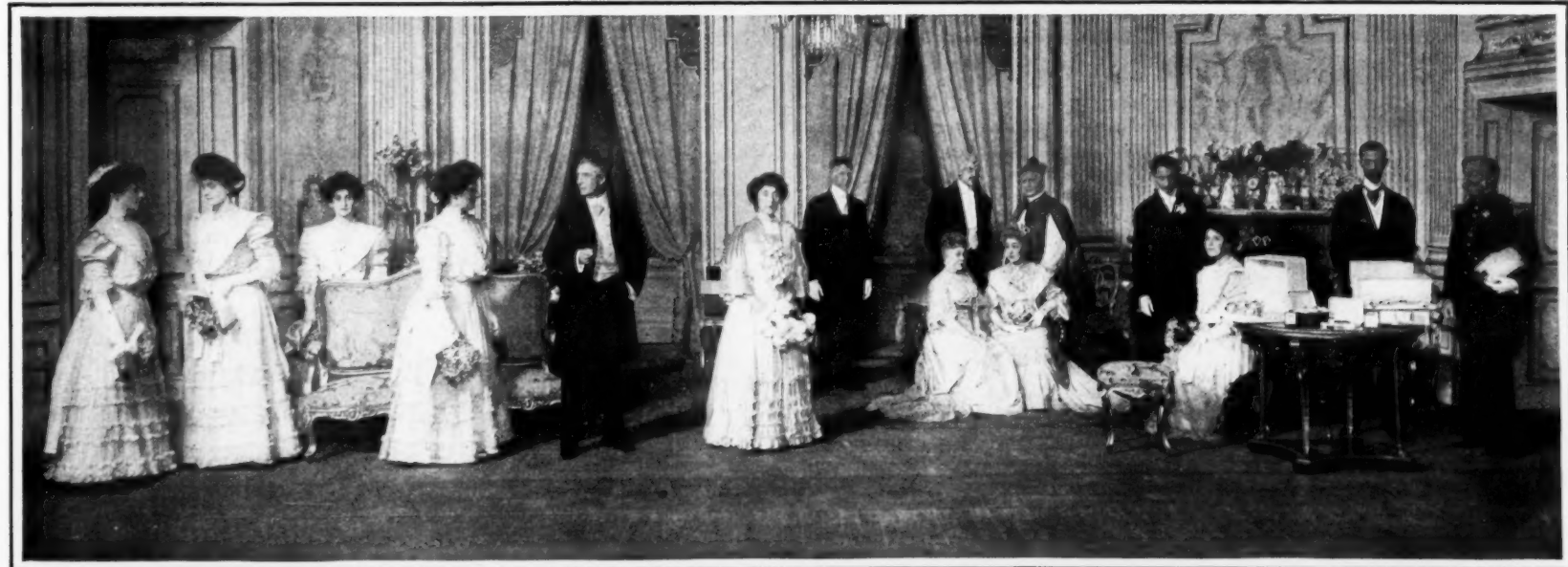
NANCE O'NEIL,
The young emotional actress, who has been appearing in *répertoire* at Daly's.—*Armstrong.*



SCENE FROM THE INTERESTING PLAY, "*MRS. GORING'S NECKLACE*," WHICH CHARLES WYNDHAM IS PRESENTING AT THE LYCEUM.
1. Miss Mary Moore. 2. Mr. Wyndham.—*Byron.*



POPULAR MAUDE ADAMS,
Who is about to revive her greatest success, "*The Little Minister*," at the Empire.—*Savony.*



SCENE FROM "*BROTHER JACQUES*," ANNIE RUSSELL'S NEW PLAY, AT THE GARRICK—MISS RUSSELL, AS "*GENEVIEVE*," STANDING IN CENTRE.—*Hall.*

THE DRAMATIC SEASON'S LATEST REVELATIONS.
PLAYS AND PLAYERS WHO ARE BIDDING FOR FAVOR BEFORE NEW YORK'S EXACTING PUBLIC.

A Juggler of Marvelous Skill

ALL PATRONS of vaudeville are familiar with the juggling feats of Cinquevalli, and there will soon become known to them one who may aptly be described as Cinquevalli Secundus, for he does all that Cinquevalli does—and more besides. This latter entertainer is Herr Troba, who has attracted a great deal of attention in London, and will shortly be seen at Keith's, in New York. He is a German, and has been connected with stage work since his earliest years. As a tiny child he learned to become an expert trapeze acrobat, and thus began the training which in this day has placed him in foremost rank as a remarkably

clever entertainer. Some ten years ago Herr Troba first saw the possibilities of juggling as practiced by Cinquevalli, and, as he had the gift of learning in addition to great physical strength, a year later he made his first appearance as a juggler in the Hippodrome in Paris. In this capacity he has since visited the principal European cities as well as many of the most important towns of England.

An artist from head to foot, capable and finished, his performance is wonderful, and it is difficult to convey to those who have not seen his feats the remotest idea of what they are really like. Some of his tricks call for light touch, others require skill and strength; but one and all demand undoubted nerve. One is where he converts himself into a human billiard-table, fitted with pockets, and cleverly manipulates billiard-balls; another is where he juggles with three guns, each with a loaded magazine, and, while manipulating all three in various confusing ways, fires off one after the other. Catching cannon-balls on the nape of the neck, these being thrown at him from some distance, and catching genuine fifty-pound Krupp shells in the same manner, requires a keen eye and steady nerves, as the slightest deviation would entail severe injury on the performer; but all these Herr Troba does successfully, and the onlookers are spellbound.

Further favorite tricks are to turn a somersault with a fifty-pound Krupp shell in each hand; to balance an eighty-pound Krupp shell on a stick, the latter being balanced on his chin ere he knocks

it away and catches the shell on the nape of his neck; and, as a feat of physical strength, to pick up, unaided, from the ground a sentry-box containing a full-grown man, balancing the whole by gripping a bar held by his teeth, as he holds at the same time an eighty-pound shell in each hand. To balance three billiard-balls on the top of a cue seems an impossible feat, but Herr Troba shows that it can be done. His unique and unprecedented performance is an object-lesson in marvelous dexterity, and he has aroused merited enthusiasm wherever he has appeared.



JUGGLING WITH THREE MAGAZINE GUNS, AND FIRING OFF ONE AFTER THE OTHER.
—Russell.



BALANCING A SENTRY-BOX AND MAN ON HIS CHIN WHILE HOLDING AN EIGHTY-POUND SHELL IN EACH HAND.—Russell.



HERR TROBA, THE GERMAN JUGGLER, AND HIS EQUIPMENT.—Russell.

A Notable Victory for Life Insurance

A NOTABLE suit, one concerning the proper taxation of life-insurance companies, was recently, after long litigation, decided by the highest court in New York State in favor of the plaintiff. The victory won was due mainly to the energy and persistence of a single prominent official of the interested company, but it will redound to the benefit of all other domestic insurance corporations doing business in the State, saving them, it is estimated, an aggregate of not less than \$500,000 per year. The case was that of the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society of New York, Edward W. Scott, president, against the comptroller of the State of New York, and it excited lively interest in insurance circles throughout the country.

In 1902 the comptroller, under his interpretation of the statute, assessed a franchise tax of one per cent. on the gross total of premiums received by the Provident on its business in the Empire State during the preceding year, and no doubt it was expected that this would be paid without serious objection. But President Scott, one of the ablest, most experienced, and keenest insurance experts in the United States, had personally looked into the law with great care, and had become convinced that the company was rightfully liable to a tax of one per cent. on its new premiums only.

President Scott contended that the State had no right, as the law stood, to re-tax old business year after year. The comptroller was appealed to, but he declined to grant a reduction of the tax. The matter was therefore taken, on a writ of *certiorari*, to the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, which confirmed the comptroller's decision. The case was then carried to the Court of Appeals, and the latter, after due consideration of the arguments of the opposing parties, reversed the final order of the Appellate Division, and directed that the account be remitted to the comptroller for revision, limiting the tax to new premiums.

The legal point thus decisively settled by the court

of last resort is as important as it is interesting. Too much praise cannot be given to President Scott for the firm and pertinacious fight he has made to protect the interests of policy-holders. This is but one of many steps taken by him with the same general object in view—steps which have given the Provident great popularity. That Mr. Scott has rendered a distinct service to the cause of life insurance is the general opinion of the press. Some of the comments on the victory he has achieved are well worth citing.

In reviewing the case, the *Journal of Commerce* says: "President Scott of the Provident Savings, who has fought the present case in the interests of his policy-holders, is deserving of great credit for his pertinacity and firmness in the premises." The *Standard*, of Boston, reports the case as "a big victory for the Provident Savings. The decision means a saving of over five hundred thousand dollars annually to policy-holders in New York State life-insurance companies." The *Insurance Journal* says: "It would look as though Mr. Scott has earned a vote of thanks at the hands of his competitors." The *Chronicle* remarks that the upholding of his contention by the Court of Appeals "speaks well for his ability to properly interpret governing statutes." The *Insurance News* declares that President Scott "is deserving of the warm thanks of multitudes of policy-holders in companies other than his own." The *Philadelphia Intelligencer* states that "President Scott is entitled to much credit for having carried the matter successfully through and secured a decision which is in harmony with the plain intent of the statute." The *Insurance Record* asserts that to President Scott "is due the gratitude of every policy-holder in the State." The *Insurance Age* congratulates President Scott "upon the pluck and persistency with which he fought the premium tax-case to a finish and to victory." The *Monitor* considers "New York companies all indebted to President Scott." The *Critic* says: "This is a great victory for President Scott,

and every life company wins with him. It is not the first time, however, that he has shown pluck to stand firm and win."

It may be added that due credit should also be given to the efficient counsel employed by President Scott to present the society's case before the courts, viz.: Mr. Edward E. McCall, who acted until he was elected a justice of the Supreme Court, and his successor, ex-Judge Andrew Hamilton, of Albany.

Costly Canes.

A RECENT sale of treasures in London included one hundred and ninety canes collected by the Marquis of Anglesey. The lot brought about \$5,000. One stick was gold-mounted and adorned with diamonds, emeralds, and other stones. A Glasgow dealer got it for \$280. Two other diamond-studded specimens went for \$230 and \$170 respectively. A stick that glowed with diamonds and bore a watch sold for \$125. Sticks with carved heads of animals and birds, with secret springs that made the heads move, and with electric batteries, found ready buyers.

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ELKRIDGE (MD.) HOUNDS READY FOR A HUNT—MR. E. L. JACKSON (AT LEFT), MASTER OF THE HOUNDS, RIDING JOHN BOWEN, A PRIZE-WINNER AT THE BALTIMORE HORSE SHOW. Mrs. C. R. Miller.



MOFFAT, PENNSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY'S CRACK HIGH-JUMPER. Earle.



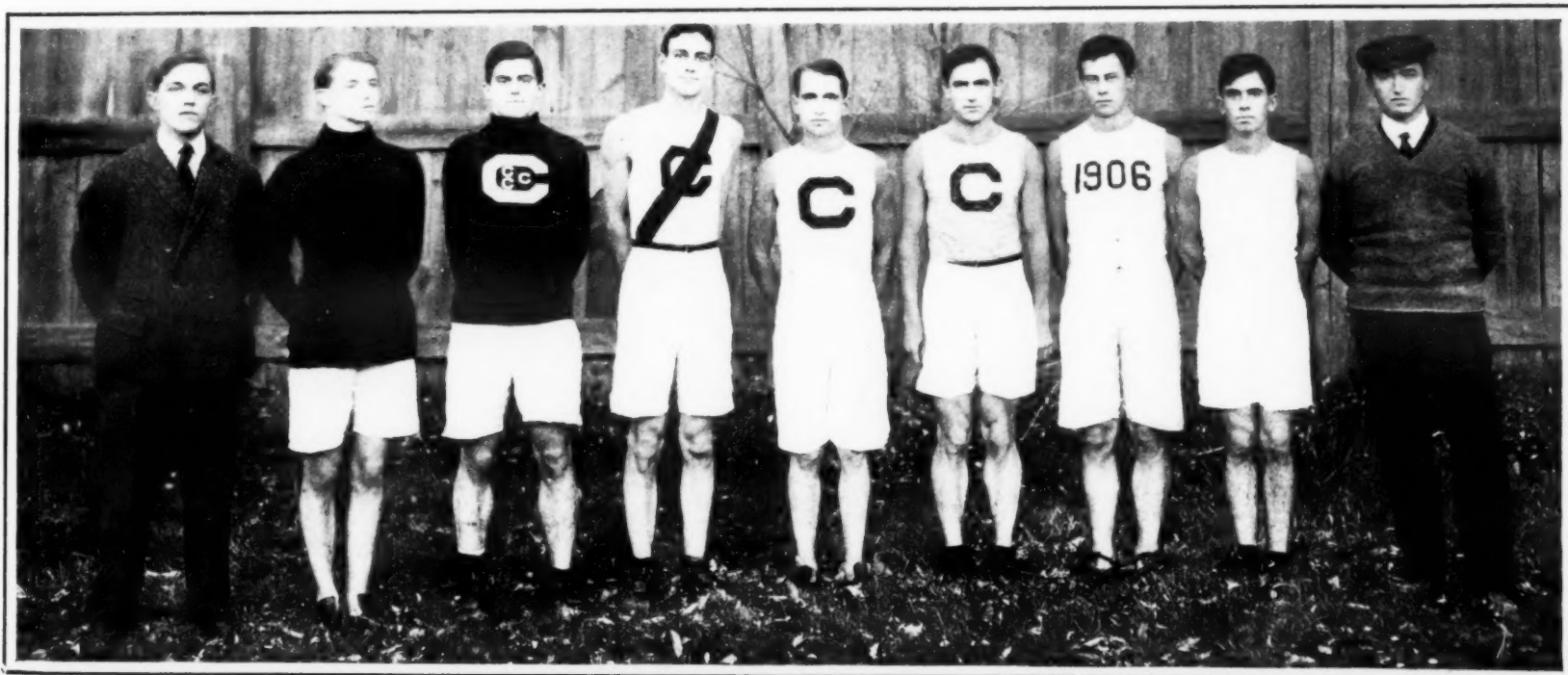
DAN PATCH (1:56), AT DALLAS, TEX., WHERE HE PACED A FAST MILE.—Copyright, 1904, by H. Clagson.



STANARD, PRINCETON'S EIGHTEEN-YEAR-OLD TACKLE, PASSING THE BALL.—Jones.



FOX HUNT OF THE NATIONAL FOX HUNTERS' ASSOCIATION, AT LOUISVILLE, KY. START IN THE ALL-AGED STAKE, WON BY BLOSSOM, WITH QUEEN SECOND.—McClure.



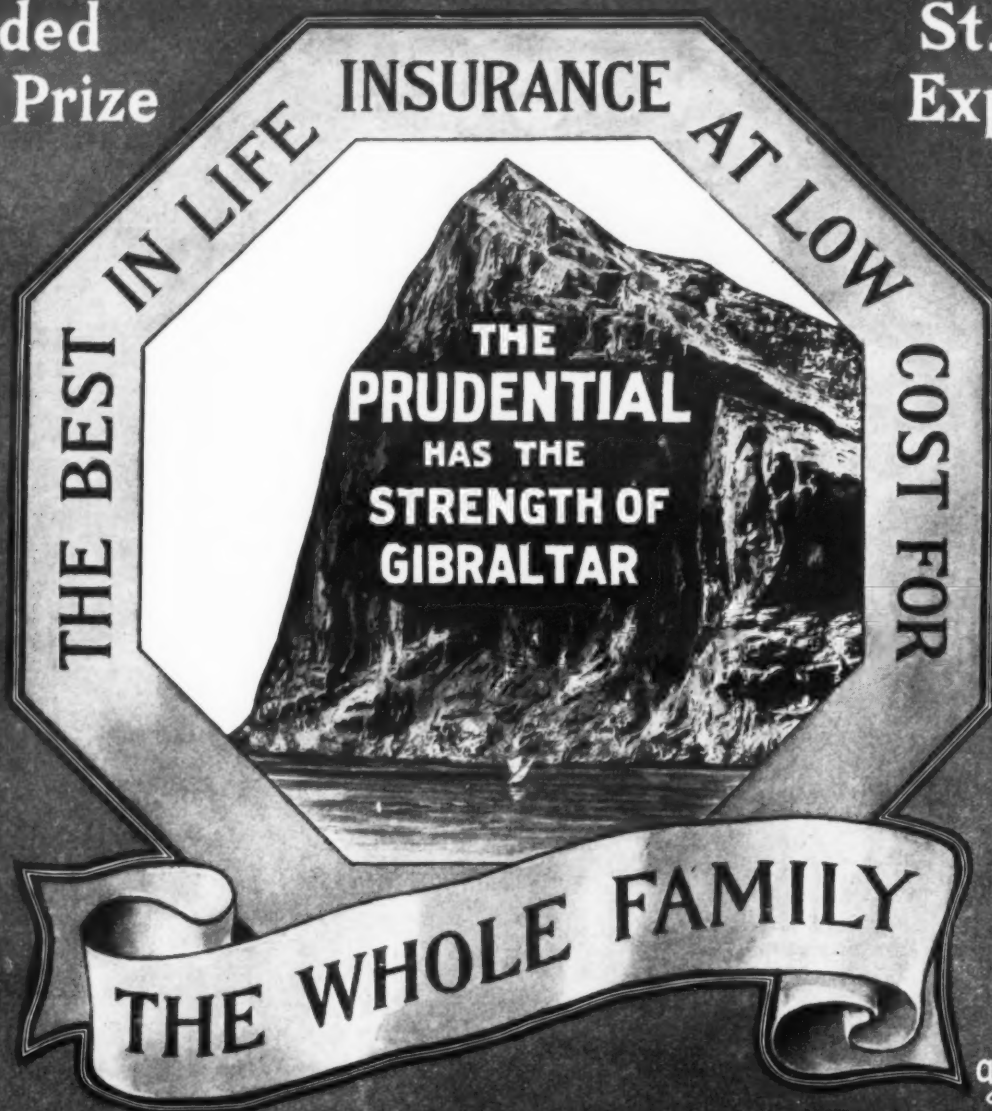
CORNELL UNIVERSITY'S CAPABLE CROSS-COUNTRY TEAM, ITS MANAGER AND TRAINER. LEFT TO RIGHT—MANAGER VAROTER; TRUBE, '08; ARNOLD, '06; MUNSON, '06; CAPTAIN NEWMAN, '05; MAGOFFIN, '06; HEMINGWAY, '06; STARR, '06; TRAINER MOAKLEY.

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Jasper's Hints to Money-makers

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of the regular readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY.]

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The Pittsburgh Bank for Savings, of Pittsburgh, Pa., will mail to any address on receipt of a two-cent stamp, a copy of their Art Calendar for 1905. The subject is Carl J. Blenner's famous painting, "Reverie," which is faithfully reproduced by the photo-engraving three-color process in all the delicate colors and tints of the original. It is one of the most artistic productions of the Art Preservative, and undoubtedly there will be a great demand for the same. When writing request the Bank to mail you a copy of their new Banking by Mail booklet No. 539—that is, if you are seeking a safe and profitable investment, with a strong, old-established bank, for your savings or surplus funds.

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ON the sixth of December, the day before the beginning of the panicky break in the stock market, I wrote in my article appearing in the current issue of LESLIE'S WEEKLY (an article necessarily written ten days before its publication, because of the slow processes of printing a high-class illustrated paper) the inquiry, "Can Wall Street keep up steam for the rest of the year and into the opening month of the new year without at least one severe setback?" and I said to many of my inquirers that the market was clearly entitled to a reaction. The reaction, break, or semi-panic, whatever it may be called, began the day after this article was penned. It came after the deliverance of the President's message. Coincidentally, Lawson, the Jim Fiske of the Boston stock market, threw a bombshell into the Street by publicly attacking Amalgamated, which he had helped to float. These two incidents followed a very serious break in cotton. The last-mentioned factor I regard as of greater importance than the other two.

The bull movement in Wall Street was as nothing to the phenomenal rise in the cotton market, and both lasted for about the same length of time and both followed a period of prolonged depression and low prices. When the man chiefly responsible for the great cotton boom—the now broken and bankrupt Sully—stimulated the gambling in that commodity to the highest pitch of frenzy, by proclaiming that the day of cheap cotton had forever passed; when he produced statistics, facts and arguments to sustain this contention, and said that seventeen-cent cotton was the cotton of the future, everybody believed that he was sincere. Perhaps he was. And yet his followers are now proclaiming that there is so much cotton that a five-cent market must be the natural consequence of its over-production, and he appears to indorse this conclusion. Cotton goods, made and accumulated at the time of high prices, are being slaughtered and sold at a heavy sacrifice. Great profits in sight have disappeared and heavy losses seem to be inevitable.


It is not too much to say that nothing else during the year has given a greater shock to the industrial outlook, not to mention the speculative situation, than the tremendous decline in this great staple. It may stimulate exports, but it does it at the sacrifice of one of the prime factors of the wealth of the South. Planters who are obliged to accept less than the cost price of cotton will insist on a reduction of freight charges by railways, and the agitation of this subject going on in a number of Western and Southern States, and increased of late by the attack of the National Shippers' Association on the legality of the freight traffic associations organized by Eastern railroads, has been intensified by the outspoken declaration of the President's message in favor of giving to the Interstate Commerce Commission the power to revise railroad rates and regulations. A bill has already been introduced in the Senate to carry out this recommendation and to restore to the Interstate Commerce Commission the powers of which it was shorn by a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States eight years ago.

The Wall Street break first came in Amalgamated, and sympathetically affected the entire stock market. It is too much to say that Lawson did it. He was only a factor. The market, as I have repeatedly pointed out, had become top-heavy. The boom had continued too long and gone too far. The improvement in the industrial, and especially in the steel and iron situation, had been exaggerated. It is not the unexpected, therefore, that happened, and the rapidity with which prices dissolved in all directions showed the general weakness of the situation in Wall Street. If, at such a time, similar weakness had occurred in the tremendously over-capitalized Steel Trust, creating a panic among its vast army of seventy thousand shareholders,

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the consequences might have been frightful. This may come later.

For the most part the stock market has been on too high a basis. We have discounted the future, as Wall Street has a custom of doing. It is true that there are still strong and weak spots, but the latter outnumber the former. Wall Street cannot get along without the public, and the public, whenever it loses, becomes timid and keeps away from the temptations of the ticker. Traders on the Street may continue to make money by dealing with each other in the daytime, just as they do at night by playing poker in uptown hotels. What one man loses one day he wins back the next. But the time comes when he loses too much and must get out of the game. When that time comes in Wall Street, and it seems to have been due for a month past, liquidation, slow and steady, must ensue. Stocks that are too high must reach their normal level. Pools that are over-weighted must unload. Collateral that is questionable must be sold or replaced by something better.

Bright spots may relieve the situation, and if the looked-for industrial revival comes, there will be bright spots. I have thought that the outlook for prosperous conditions next year was not altogether as rosy as Wall Street has pictured it, and I have reasoned that, if it were, money would be in greater demand for mercantile and industrial purposes. The very cheapness of money throughout the greater part of the current year has evidenced the weakness of the industrial situation. It is true that low interest rates have in part been artificial, the work of banks and financial institutions ready to stimulate the rise in Wall Street. It is also true, as I have said before, that these great fiscal agencies had it in their power at any time to raise interest rates and change the sentiment of Wall Street from hopefulness to depression.

If my readers have followed me closely within the past few weeks they have kept out of the market, waiting for a reaction. That was the best advice I could give to them, and I renew it now. Take your profit and don't be in a hurry to load up again, except at such bargain counters as panics and panicky drops

afford. Those who had the cash on hand to buy during the recent slump made more money than those who got in ahead of the reaction for a quick turn or two.

"G. J." Palmer, Wash.: Four per cent.
"T." Ashtabula: In January, I understand.
"H." Troy, N. Y.: A profit is always a good thing to take.
"Scioto": Five dollars received. You are on my preferred list for fifteen months.
"T." Plattsburg: Manhattan Transit is a manipulated speculative stock, purely a gamble.
"F." New Orleans: Insiders appear to have been buying it for some months. Outlook said to be better.
"K." Hammond, Ind.: 1. It has equal voting power, which cannot be taken away. 2. One hundred dollars.
"S." New York: 1. All depends on the terms of the reduction. 2. Not necessarily. 3. No. 4. Am awaiting the plan.
"C." Groton, N. Y.: 1. Find no rating. 2. Strongest houses do not deal in such stocks. They are too highly speculative.
"Lake": 1. Insiders appear to have been buying around that price. 2. No. 3. I would take a profit on such a stock and not wait for the last cent.
"Laona": 1. It has had a substantial rise. You might do better on a reaction. 2. It depends on whether the shipping or iron industry shows the greater improvement.
"Daily-West": 1. Know nothing about it and take no stock in it. 2. Railroad investment stocks are regarded as safer than preferred industrials, and railway bonds still better. Four dollars received. You are on my preferred list for one year.
"W." Columbus, O.: 1. Rubber Goods common sold last year as low as 12 and this year as low as 15. It has had a substantial rise, but is prosperous, and a further advance has been predicted some weeks. 2. Additional issue of Pennsylvania stock has been talked of. Earnings have not shown much of an increase.
"Y." New York: 1. You could have sold recently at a profit, and a profit is a good thing to take. 2. I look for a liquidating market. 3. Erie stocks, it is said, are to be advanced, to facilitate disposal of unsold bonds. 4. Not dealt in on Wall Street and no reports available. 5. Both too speculative to advise. 6. At present Rock Island.

Continued on page 604.

A Good Field for Trade.

[INFORMATION comes from Mr. George H. Cornelius, our consul at St. Johns, Newfoundland, that there is room in that region for the sale of large quantities of American machinery for lumbering and pulp making. Harmsworth, the great London publisher, has secured a large forest area and is now arranging for the establishment of a pulp- and paper-making plant to cost \$2,500,000. The United States practically controls the trade in agricultural machinery, but now, when American capitalists are interesting themselves largely in the industries of Newfoundland, American manufacturers should strive for the general enlargement of their trade there.

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TO A
GOOD
DINNER



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Asthma Cured to Stay Cured. No medicines needed afterward. Book FREE. P. Harold Hayes, Buffalo, N. Y.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from page 603

"N." Norfolk, Va.: Nothing is known of it on Wall Street.

"B." Hawley, Penn.: I do not find you on my preferred list.

"L. K." Andover, Mass.: The shares are not dealt in on Wall Street. No report is available.

"W." Cambridge, O.: John M. Shaw & Co., 30 Broad Street, are members of the Stock Exchange, doing a large business.

"A. B." New York: 1. It is difficult to advise until the plan has been fully disclosed. 2. Insiders appear to have been buying lately.

"A. Z." New York: I am told it is to be favorable, but I am unable to get the facts. The strength of the stock would indicate that it is to be favorable.

"G." Troy, N. Y.: The Blue Bird mine stock is not quoted. Write the fiscal agents, Wheeler & Co., 32 Broadway, New York, for the information you seek.

"L. S." Brooklyn: The rise has been largely due to manipulation. No reports of earnings have been made, and the shares are not listed on the exchange.

"Uno": Little information is obtainable regarding it and the shares are not dealt in on Wall Street. I would prefer something more easily disposed of in an emergency.

"Ice," Tremont, Penn.: 1. The market is entitled to a reaction, and I would not be in a hurry to purchase. 2. For a long pull you ought to get your price, at least as I am told by heavy holders.

"X. X." Conn.: It seems to be in manipulators' hands. I do not like statements regarding it. They are too rose-colored.

"F." Philadelphia: I am unable to obtain reports of either of the companies to which you refer, and am told that there is little or no value to the properties. The parties you mention do not stand well.

"Dark," Seneca Falls: I see no reason why Lawson's tips are any safer to follow than those of any other speculator on the Street. Copper Range has had a tremendous advance. I do not think it is cheaper than Greene Con. Copper.

"E. W. S." Newark, N. J.: It pays its dividends and reports large earnings. While a profit is always a good thing to take, in the hope of buying back at a lower price, still, if you are not seeking a speculation it sometimes pays to hold for a long pull.

"S. S. S." Mass.: 1. I do not regard them as first class. 2. Note my weekly suggestions. Such things do not happen every day. 3. I pointed out the danger of the short side of the market, even in considering stocks that were apparently too high.

"K." Utica: 1. No rating. 2. I only speak for myself and have no control over the advertising department. 3. No. 4. I would not be in a hurry to get into this market. 5. Lawson does not give advice to help other people as much as to help Lawson. 6. I do not so regard it.

"Ice," Toledo: 1. The Evening Post. 2. No; they have not yet been disclosed. Inside purchases were at about the price you name. 3. Con. Lake Superior has not been running long enough to secure such a statement. 4. Members of the Stock Exchange, but no report available.

"S. E. D.": I have invariably declined all such propositions. If you will follow my weekly suggestions carefully you can act on your own account, and of course run your own risks, and there always must be risks in Wall Street. I would trade only through a good house of established reputation and strength.

"Joe Bowers": The new capital of the Lake Superior Company will be \$40,000,000, all of one class of stock. The holders of the present Con. Lake Superior common receipts will receive for every 100 shares \$300 in the new income bonds, and twenty-five shares of the new stock. Holders of the preferred receipts will receive \$300 in bonds and 50 shares of stock.

"F. S." Brooklyn: So many different statements have been given regarding the proposed change that it is impossible to know which is true. The company should, in justice to its stockholders, tell them precisely what it expects to do. If the printed statement is correct, I do not believe it would be helpful to the common, but rather to the preferred.

"D." Breese, Ill.: Republic Steel and Iron common sold last year as low as 5-8. Its highest price was 22-5-8. This year it has sold as low as 6. The low price last year was made before the company had incurred itself with about \$10,000,000 of bonds. This ought not to add greatly to the value of the stock; quite the contrary. The preferred has decidedly more merit than the common.

"K." St. Louis: Those who had the courage to sell stocks which had been unduly advanced ran considerable risk, in view of the strength the manipulators had behind them, and there lay the danger. But there was also a profit in the break for those who dared venture where a good many angels feared to tread. A liquidating market after a break can be expected. An early recovery will hardly be followed by another boom.

"Margin," Hartford, Conn.: The danger of trading on slender margins was distinctly disclosed during the recent sharp drop of 24 points in Amalgamated, 20 in Colo. Fuel and Iron, 15 in Tenn. Coal, 14 in Sugar, 12 in B. R. T., 11 in U. S. Steel preferred and St. Paul, and 10 in U. P. What chance would a man with a 5, or even a 10 point margin have in such a market? I have often called attention to the danger of just such a sharp and sudden break.

"Alton," Ill.: 1. Colorado and Southern is in control of a speculative clique, and is the subject of much manipulation. The common sold last year as low as 10, and this year as low as 13-1-2. It is too much of a gamble for me to advise its purchase. 2. Union Bag and Paper preferred sold last year as low as 58 and as high as 79-3-4, and this year as low as 45. It showed but a small surplus over the interest requirements, but is said to have been doing better lately.

"J." Goshen, N. Y.: 1. I doubt if there will be a dividend on Int. Mer. Marine preferred within a year. The company ought first to accumulate working capital, and if conservatively managed will do so. 2. Columbus and Hocking Coal sold last year as low as 9-1-2 and this year has been down to 8. Its only recommendation is its low price, and it may not be cheap at that. A revival of the iron industry would be beneficial. The latest dividend of one-quarter of 1 per cent. was declared last March.

"A. B. C. D." New York: 1. Watson & Alpers, 55 Broadway, are members of the Con. Exchange and have always been in good standing. 2. It is impossible to tell whether brokers do a speculative business of their own or not. The failure of Jacob Berry & Co. illustrates the point. No one knew that the concern was speculating except those on the inside. It had been doing business on a good reputation for many years, but evidently it had been in the market on its own hook for a considerable time.

"Occident," Los Angeles: 1. Members of the New York Stock Exchange. 2. It is difficult to obtain such information, for obvious reasons. A mercantile agency would get it for you. 3. The highly speculative concerns favor it. 4. Under such a contract, a

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20 per cent. margin should be sufficient for nearly all active stocks. 5. Conditions constantly changing. Note weekly observations. The market is entitled to a reaction. 6. The preferred is better. 7. Since you wrote, the rise in Leather common has made it look less desirable than the first stock mentioned.

"G. H. Y.": 1. Norfolk and Western common sold last year as low as 53-3-4 and as high as 76-1-4. It has had about the same range this year. On a 3 per cent. basis it is selling high enough. Unless the revival in the iron and coal industry continues, the dividend ought not to be increased, for the freight traffic of the road largely depends on these two commodities. The Tol. St. L. and Western 4 per cents., selling only a little higher, are more desirable from the investment standpoint. 2. I would prefer Railway Steel Spring common to Amer. Car and Foundry common. 3. Montreal and Boston has risen more on manipulation than on merit.

Continued on page 605

Strange Things in Japan.

Continued from page 396

people live, when he has to put on his stiff modern clothes and torturing leather shoes and go back to the civilization of a foreign hotel.

I feel sorry for his imperial Majesty's soldiers who have been put into foreign uniform. All their lives their feet have been unconfined and they have never known the unbearable pain of aching corns and bunions, so, to be suddenly introduced to the torture of long marches in heavy army boots must have tried the boasted patriotism of most of them. Now, thanks to the wisdom of a wise war department, they are permitted to wear *asaura* on the march, and are not required to put on boots except for parade and drill, or when somebody else happens to be looking. I should like to see a regiment of the fine little chaps, who look for all the world like Frenchmen, marching along a highway with their blue uniform trousers rolled up and their bare feet protected by nothing but straw soles tied on with bits of cord. And I should like to hear the muffled sound of their footfalls. It must be most impressive.

Public Works in Canada.

THE DOMINION government has announced that it is in the market for an ice-crusher for use in the St. Lawrence River. Previously, the sum of \$300,000 had been placed in the estimates for building an ice-crusher. The general plan is for a steamer 200 feet long, 43-foot beam, and 18 feet deep, having specially constructed machinery for working in winter and engaging in the light-house and buoy work in the summer. The department of public works invites bids for the construction of a wharf at Chambord, Ontario, as well as a break-water at Medford, Ontario.

AN EXTRACT FROM HER LETTER

"If you could only be here this winter morning and see for yourself, you would no longer doubt me. Roses are blooming in our front yard, and all nature is as far advanced in this lovely American summer-land as it will be in your Eastern home by June.

"We made the journey from Omaha to the Golden Gate via the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific to avoid the circuitous routes—an important item in the winter. A trip to California is made delightful by the perfect service and luxurious accommodation of 'The Overland Limited' which is perhaps the most finely equipped train in the world."

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Life-insurance Suggestions.

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. No charge is made for answers to inquiries regarding life-insurance matters, and communications are treated confidentially. A stamp should always be inclosed, as a personal reply is sometimes deemed advisable. Address "Hermit," LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York.]

IT IS A question if governments and law-makers always regard life assurance from the right point of view. At the International Congress of Arts and Sciences at St. Louis, President James W. Alexander, of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, answered this in the negative. His address was a very able exposition of the relations of insurance corporations to the public and to the State. He pointed out that the accumulated funds of the New York State companies on December 31st, 1903, were more than \$2,225,000,000, and the insurance in force for these companies amounted to \$9,240,000,000. Compare these stupendous amounts with the debt of the United States, which is \$1,290,039,904; or with the capital of the Bank of England, which is \$70,800,000. Excluding "industrial insurance," the insurance companies of America are every year issuing additional policies to the extent of a billion dollars a year. A business so vast should not be subject to unwise or piratical legislation. Mr. Alexander made the point that the taxing of the life-insurance business is equivalent to taking money out of the people's pockets. The 3,200,000 policy-holders certainly neither save nor make when they tax their own holdings. Life-insurance companies are merely savings banks in another form. But this subject is not of as much moment as the legislative "strikes," which are not infrequent, but which, because of the sagacity and wise administration of such men as President Alexander, are not so profitable as they formerly were. No money is invested more safely anywhere in the world than that which policy-holders have put into the great insurance companies of the world, and these investments should not

be disturbed by "freak" or dishonest legislation.

"C. J.," Milwaukee, Wis.: Answer satisfactory. "C. J.," Milwaukee: Your suggestions are excellent, but they have been fairly covered, I think, by similar comments I have repeatedly made.

"T. W.," Little Rock: The company certainly does not commend itself to me, and its agreement seems to be a qualified one, with the contract very one-sided.

"Beta": A twenty-year endowment would probably give you the greatest satisfaction. Any one of the companies to which you refer would be perfectly safe.

"S.," Flint, Mich.: A thousand-dollar, twenty-year endowment would probably meet your requirements. Any agent of any strong company will be glad to give you the cost of such a policy.

"J. L. W.," Baltimore: It is a new company, organized only a year or so ago, and has yet to demonstrate its permanence and stability. I would take insurance in the best company I could find.

"K.," So. Bethlehem, Penn.: I do not think the plan is altogether safe and secure, though the association thus far has seemed to do very well. In life insurance it is well to get the best. It is a matter in which no risk should be taken.

"W.," Baltimore, Md.: 1. There are so many that I could scarcely enumerate, but I prefer one of the largest and strongest. 2. The three largest New York City companies are the Mutual Life, the Equitable, and the New York Life. 3. About \$50 a thousand.

"H.," Hanover, N. H.: 1. The revocation of the license of the Mutual Reserve to do business in Massachusetts, made by the insurance commissioner of that State recently, was based on the alleged refusal of the company to permit officials of the Massachusetts insurance department to examine its books. 2. It was formerly an assessment concern, but is now doing an old-line business.

The Hermit.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from page 604.

"H. H. S.," Chicago: No information available on Wall Street.

"J.," Woodstock, Ont.: 1. Can get no rating. 2. Would not be in a hurry.

"Pins," Utica: Not dealt in on Wall Street. Little information obtainable.

"Insight," Schenectady: Rating is difficult to obtain, but have made inquiries.

"C.," London: At such a high level, excepting for a quick turn, I would not buy Steel Trust shares or Atchison common. The market is entitled to a reaction.

"W. H. P.," Washington, D. C.: 1. The parties who control the American Tobacco Company dominate Havana Tobacco. There is \$30,000,000 common, and only \$5,000,000 5 per cent. non-cumulative preferred, with \$10,000,000 5 per cent. bonds. No dividends yet declared. The preferred stock, I believe, has merit for a man who can be patient. 2. American Hide and Leather, according to its last report, showed a balance of nearly \$300,000 after payment of interest and sinking fund charges. The preferred does not look more attractive than American Maltine preferred, selling much lower.

"M.," Elmira, N. Y.: The reason I advised against the purchase of Montreal and Boston was, as I said, because it seemed to be manipulated for an advance. During the recent terrific slump the Boston brokers who were responsible for this manipulation were offered more of the stock than they could take, and the price slumped from 3 1/2 to less than 50 cents a share. I hope that the advice I gave you to leave it alone was followed. I understand that a great many were bitten because they relied on the alluring advertisements constantly printed by the parties who were engineering the rise. My readers should take such statements for what they are worth. If a man has a very good thing he is apt to keep it to himself.

"Alder," Canton: 1. Accumulated dividends on Leather preferred must either be met by the company in some way or waived by the stockholders. It has long been reported that they would be met by some sort of a bond issue, and at intervals this has advanced both the preferred and common, but insiders alone know what plans are being discussed. The corporation is one of the strongest of the industrial and is doing a profitable business. It looks too heavily capitalized. 2. Car-equipment concerns all report a largely increased business, but admit that the profits have been cut. Railway companies are doing more and more of their own work, and I would be inclined to take a profit in Amer. Car and Foundry if I had it. 3. They are members of the Stock Exchange, but I can obtain no report.

"S. S. K.," Pennsylvania: 1. In such a market as this, on a stock as speculative as Erie common, I would take a profit, even if I did not get the last cent. Talk of dividends, considering its enormous issue, seems far from conservative. The company needs to expend a great deal of money to put the road in the best condition to meet competition. Of course some kind of a deal with a more prosperous road might be made to benefit Erie, at the expense of the former, but stockholders of the road whose interests were sacrificed would hardly consent to such action unless under compulsion. 2. Railway Steel Spring paid 2 per cent. last April. It sold last year as low as 16 and as high as 37, and this year has also sold at 16. 3. I recently mentioned a number of low-priced stocks that promised a speculative advance. Since then they have had a fair rise. I hardly feel like advising the purchase of speculative stocks until there has been a reaction. Among low-priced dividend-payers I still hear good report of Greene Con. Copper, selling around 30 and paying 4 per cent. bi-monthly on the par value of \$10. This stock has almost trebled in value within the past year, and therefore looks high.

"S. S.," Goshen, N. Y.: 1. Tide Water Steel has a par value of only \$10, \$1,500,000 common and \$600,000 preferred issued. Three per cent. was paid in 1903 on the preferred. Afterward an application for a receivership was made and denied. It is highly speculative. 2. Susquehanna Iron and Steel has a par value of only \$5, an authorized capital of \$1,500,000, and a funded debt of \$300,000. A year ago it was put in the hands of receivers. I should hardly regard this as anything but a slippery speculation. Bear in mind that the par value is not \$100. The present price is not as cheap as it might otherwise appear. If the speculative fever continues, the nominal quotations of these stocks may make them seem attractive, just as the Denver and Southwestern common and preferred stocks on the New York Exchange recently were, advancing in one day several points from a nominal valuation, though the foreclosure of the road had practically wiped out the stocks. When the attention of the New York Stock Exchange was called to the matter the Denver and Southwestern stocks were stricken from the exchange list. This sort of speculation is not more respectable than gambling with cards or dice.

NEW YORK, December 15th, 1904.

JASPER.

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DECEMBER 27th has been selected as the date for the personally-conducted holiday tour of the Pennsylvania Railroad to Washington. This tour will cover a period of three days, affording ample time to visit all the principal points of interest at the national capital, including the Congressional Library and the new Corcoran Art Gallery. Rate, covering railroad transportation for the round trip and hotel accommodations, \$14.50 or \$12.00 from New York, \$13.00 or \$10.50 from Trenton, and proportionate rates from other points, according to hotel selected. Rates cover accommodations at hotel for two days. Special side trip to Mount Vernon.

All tickets good for ten days, with special hotel rates after expiration of hotel coupon. For itineraries and full information apply to ticket agents; C. Studds, Assistant Eastern Passenger Agent, 263 Fifth Avenue, New York; or address George W. Boyd, General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

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LESLIE'S WEEKLY was the first publication in the United States to offer prizes for the best work of amateur photographers. We offer a prize of \$5 for the best amateur photograph received by us in each weekly contest, the competition to be based on the originality of the subject and the perfection of the photograph. Preference will be given to unique and original work and to that which bears a special relation to news events. We invite all amateurs to enter this contest. Photographs may be mounted or unmounted, and will be returned if stamps are sent for this purpose with a request for their return. All photographs entered in the contest and not prize-winners will be subject to our use unless otherwise directed, and \$1 will be paid for each photograph we may use. No copyrighted photographs will be received, nor such as have been published or offered elsewhere. Many photographs are received, and those accepted will be utilized as soon as possible. Contestants should be patient. No writing except the name and address of the sender should appear on the back of the photograph, except when letter postage is paid, and in every instance care must be taken to use the proper amount of postage. Photographs must be entered by the makers. Silver paper with a glossy finish should be used when possible. Mat-surface paper is not suitable for reproduction. Photographs entered are not always used. They are subject to return if they are ultimately found unavailable in making up the photographic contest. Preference is always given to pictures of recent current events of importance for the news feature is one of the chief elements in selecting the prize-winners. The contest is open to all readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY, whether subscribers or not.

N. B.—All communications should be specifically addressed to "Leslie's Weekly, 225 Fourth Avenue, New York." When the address is not fully given, communications sometimes go to "Leslie's Magazine" or other publications having no connection with LESLIE'S WEEKLY.

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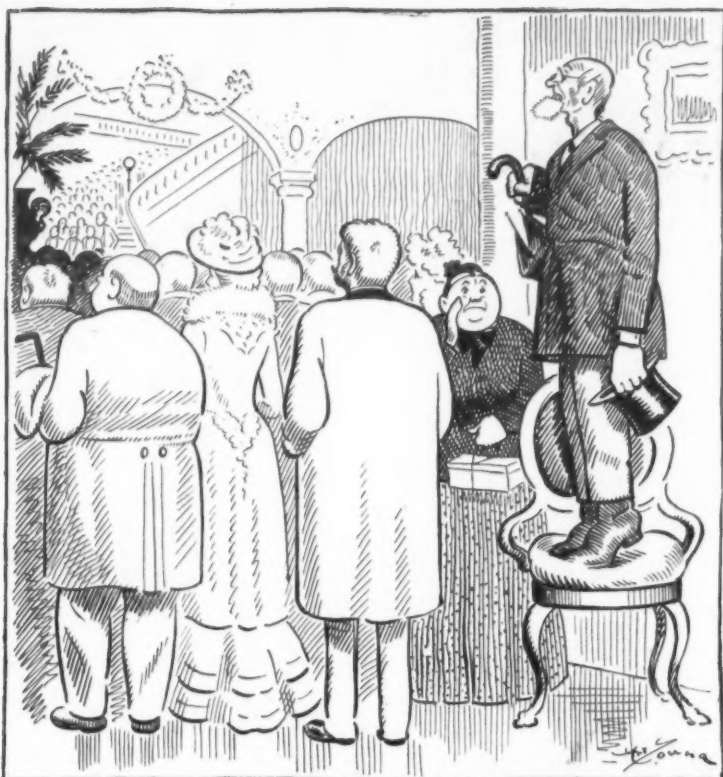
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WILSON WHISKEY

THAT'S ALL!

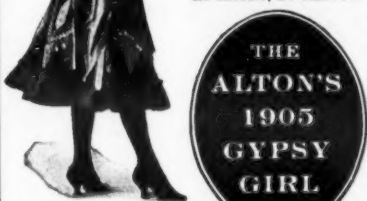


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